

City of Charleston Resilience

CHARLESTON CITY COUNCIL
WORKSHOP

July 2017

CITY OF CHARLESTON RESILIENCE AGENDA

- Introduction
 - Opportunity to shape the future
- Science and Community
 - Doug Marcy - NOAA Office for Coastal Management
 - Charleston observations and predictions
 - Cathryn Zommer – Enough Pie, Executive Director
- Resilience Workgroup
 - Mark Wilbert – Process, Categories, Results
 - Tracy McKee – Use of Data – Resilience Storyboard
 - Mark Wilbert & Katie McKain- Vulnerability Analysis
- Implementation
 - Laura Cabiness – Infrastructure (Past, Present & Future)
 - Jacob Lindsey- Land Use Planning & City's Plans
 - Chiefs Tippet and Broughton – adapting now and for the future

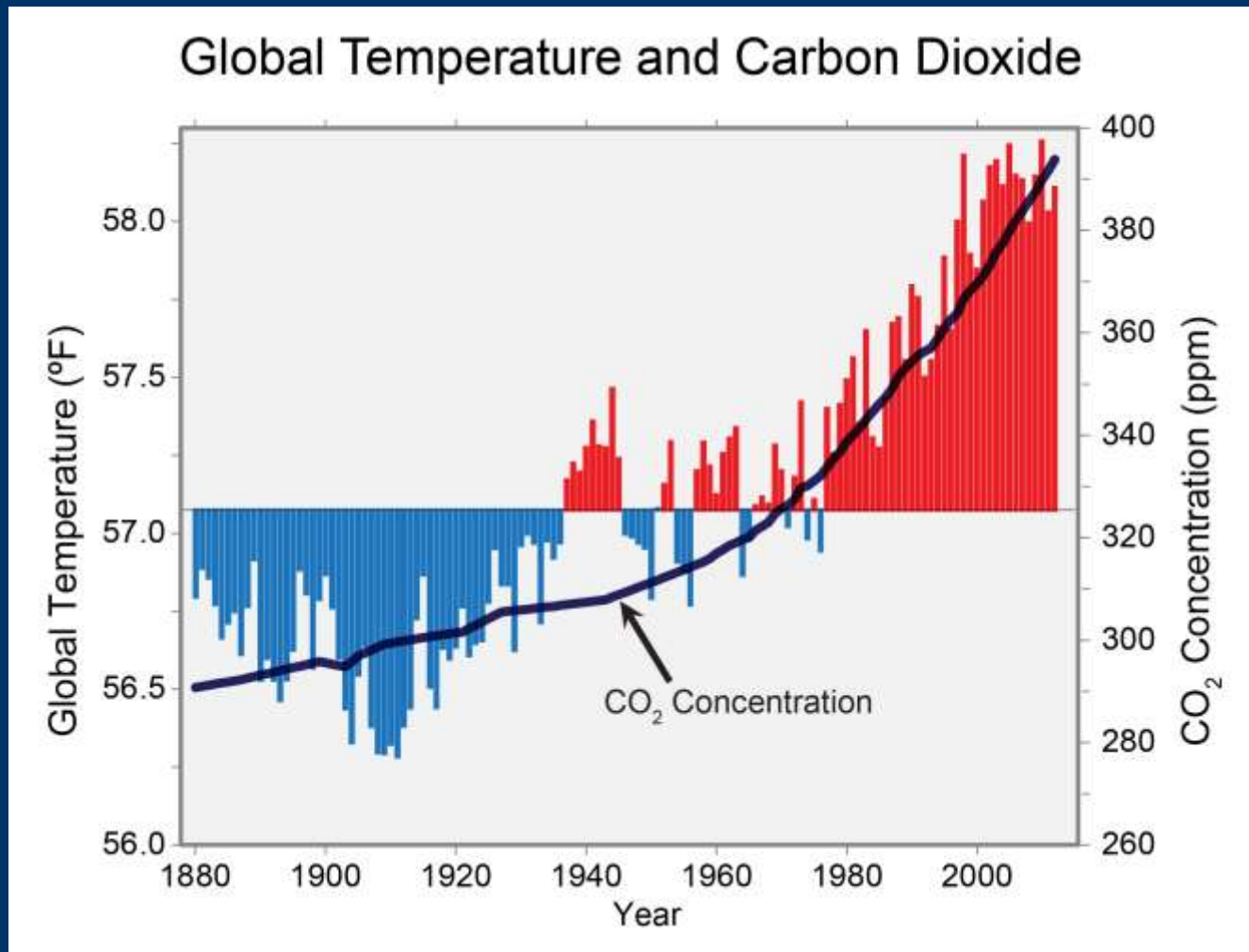
Understanding and Using Local SLR Scenarios

Doug Marcy
NOAA Office for Coastal Management

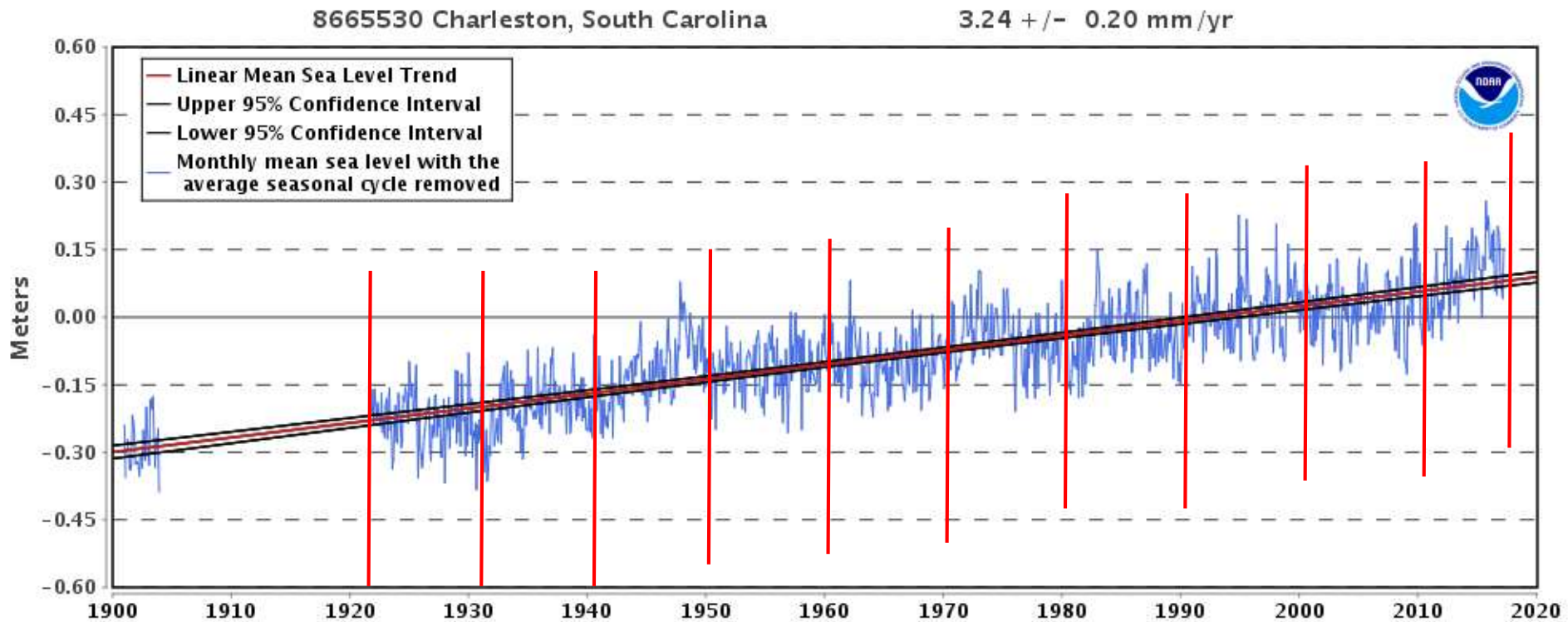


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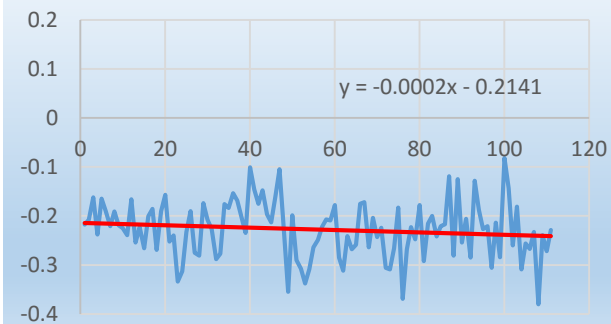
Past Global Temperature / CO²



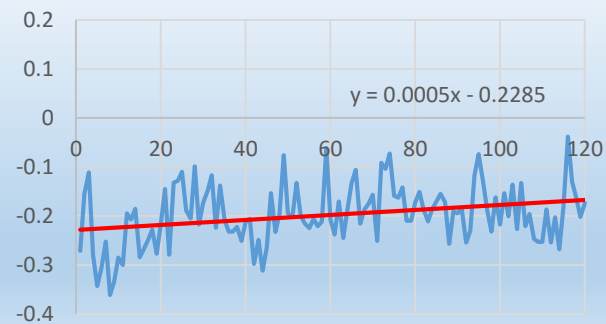
1921 – 2017 (10 year intervals)



1921 - 1930



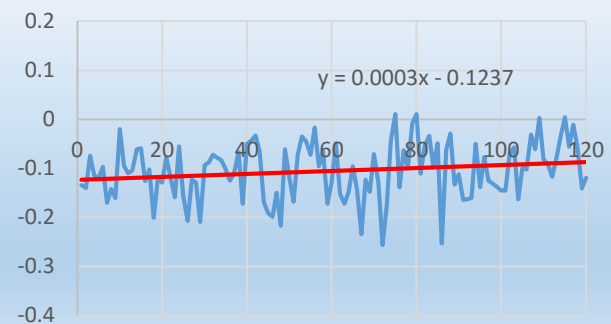
1931 - 1940



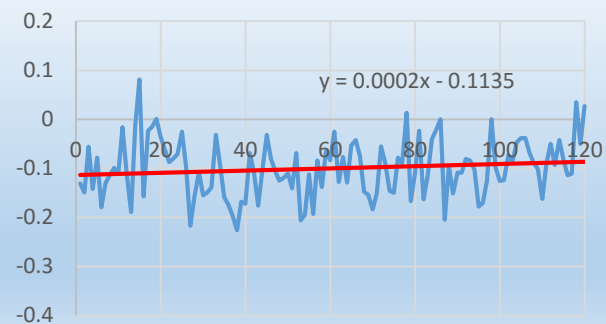
1941 - 1950



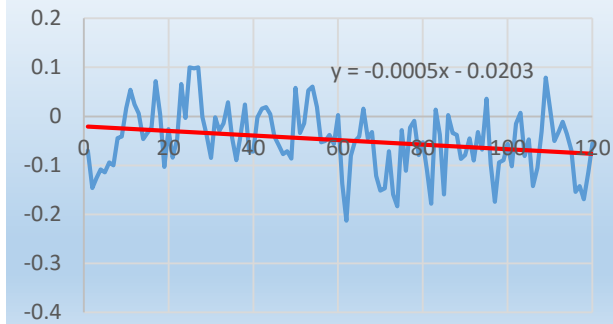
1951 - 1960



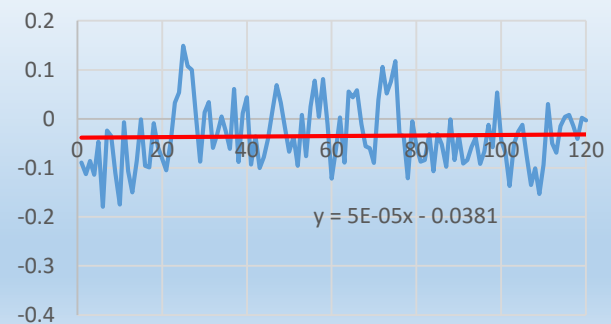
1961 - 1970



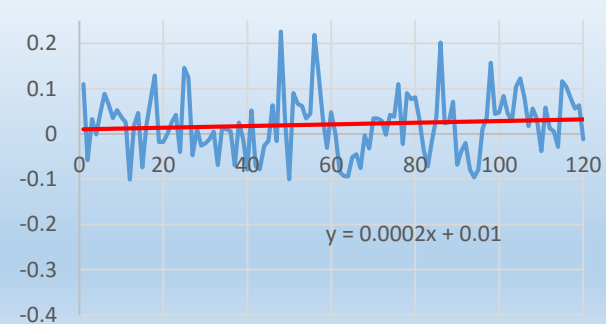
1971 - 1980



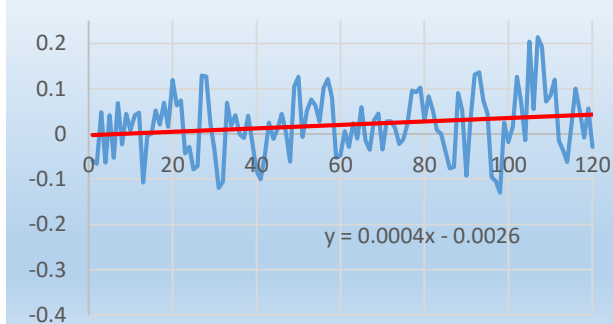
1981-1990



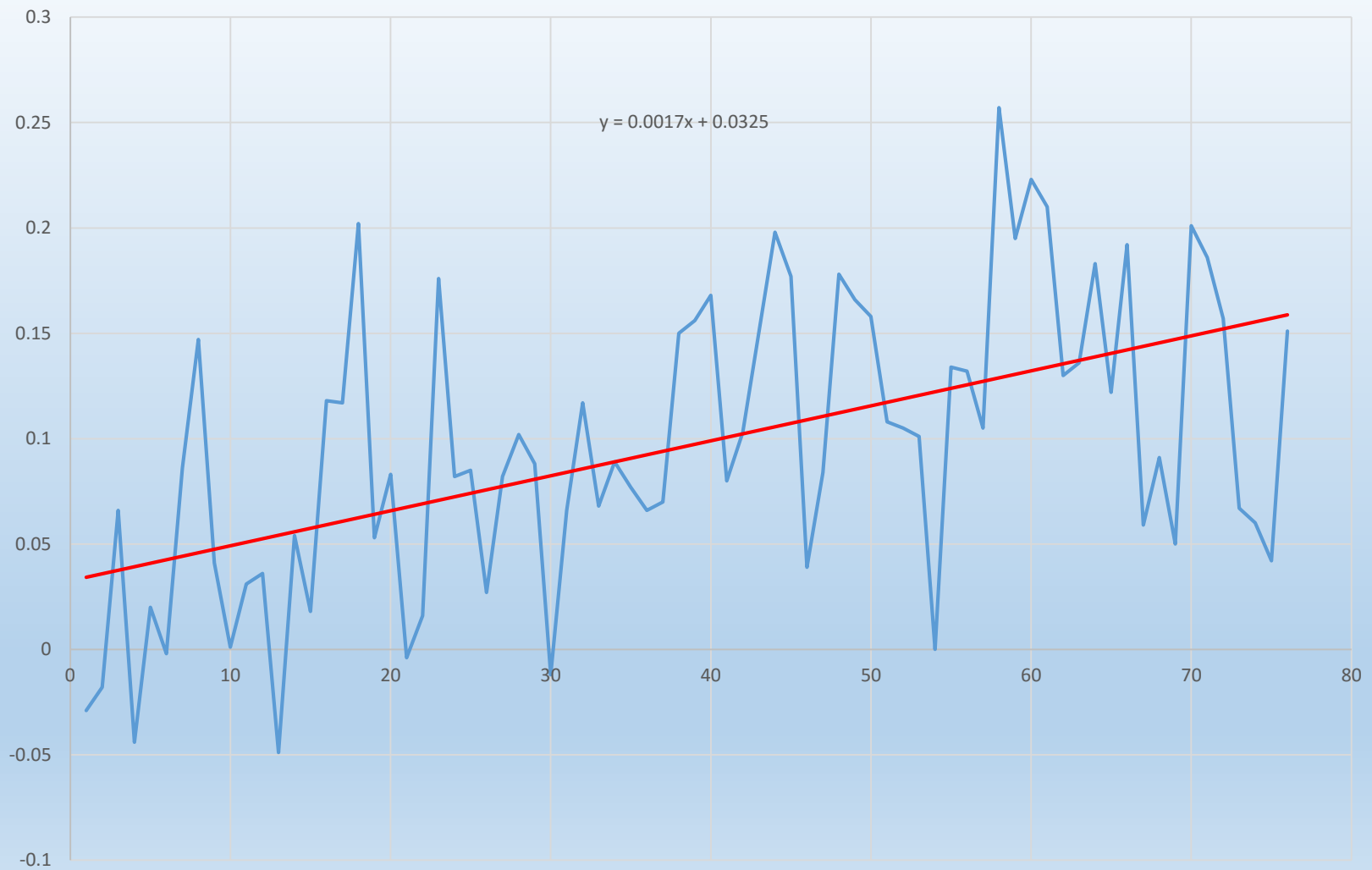
1991 - 2000



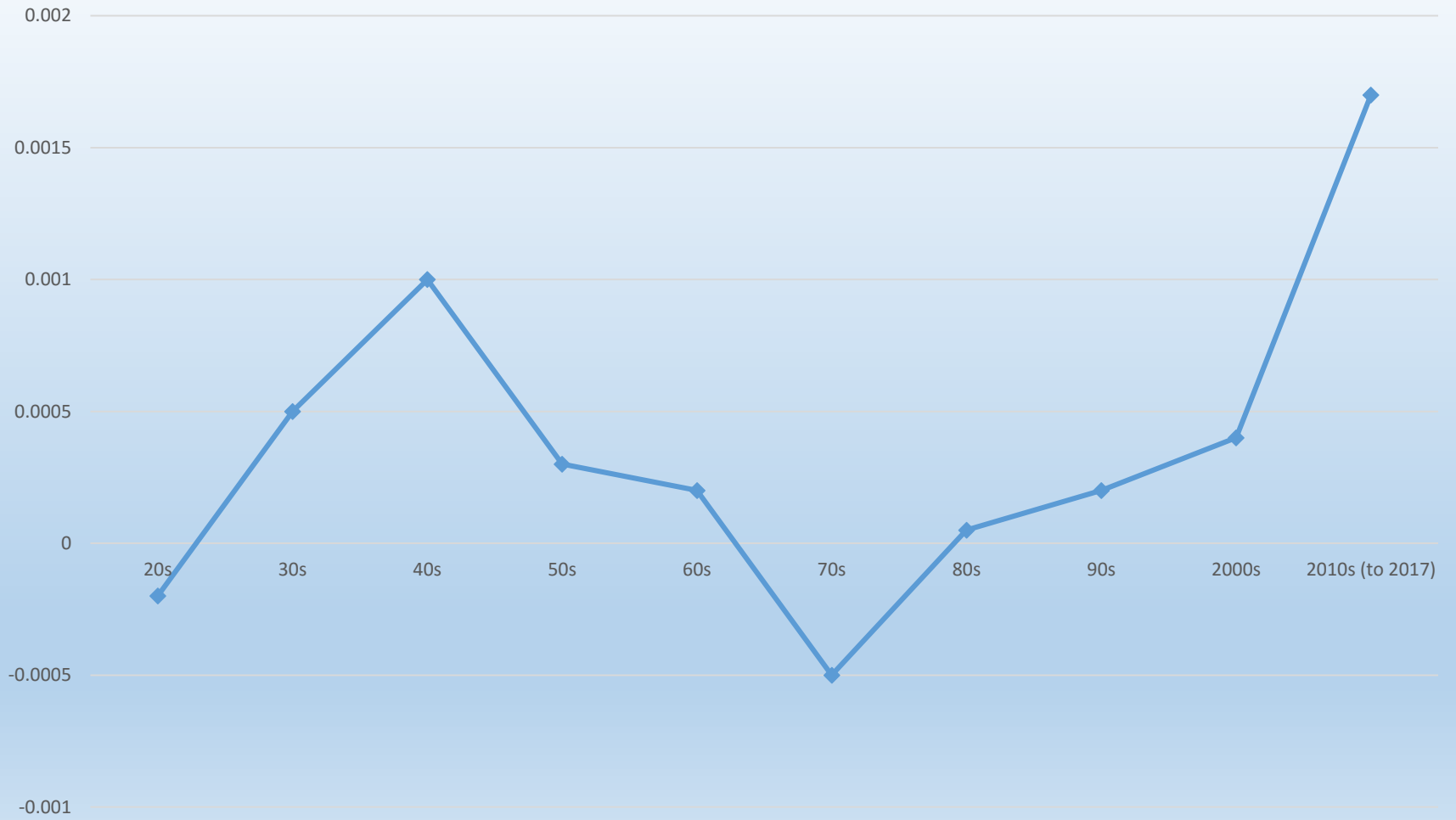
2001-2010



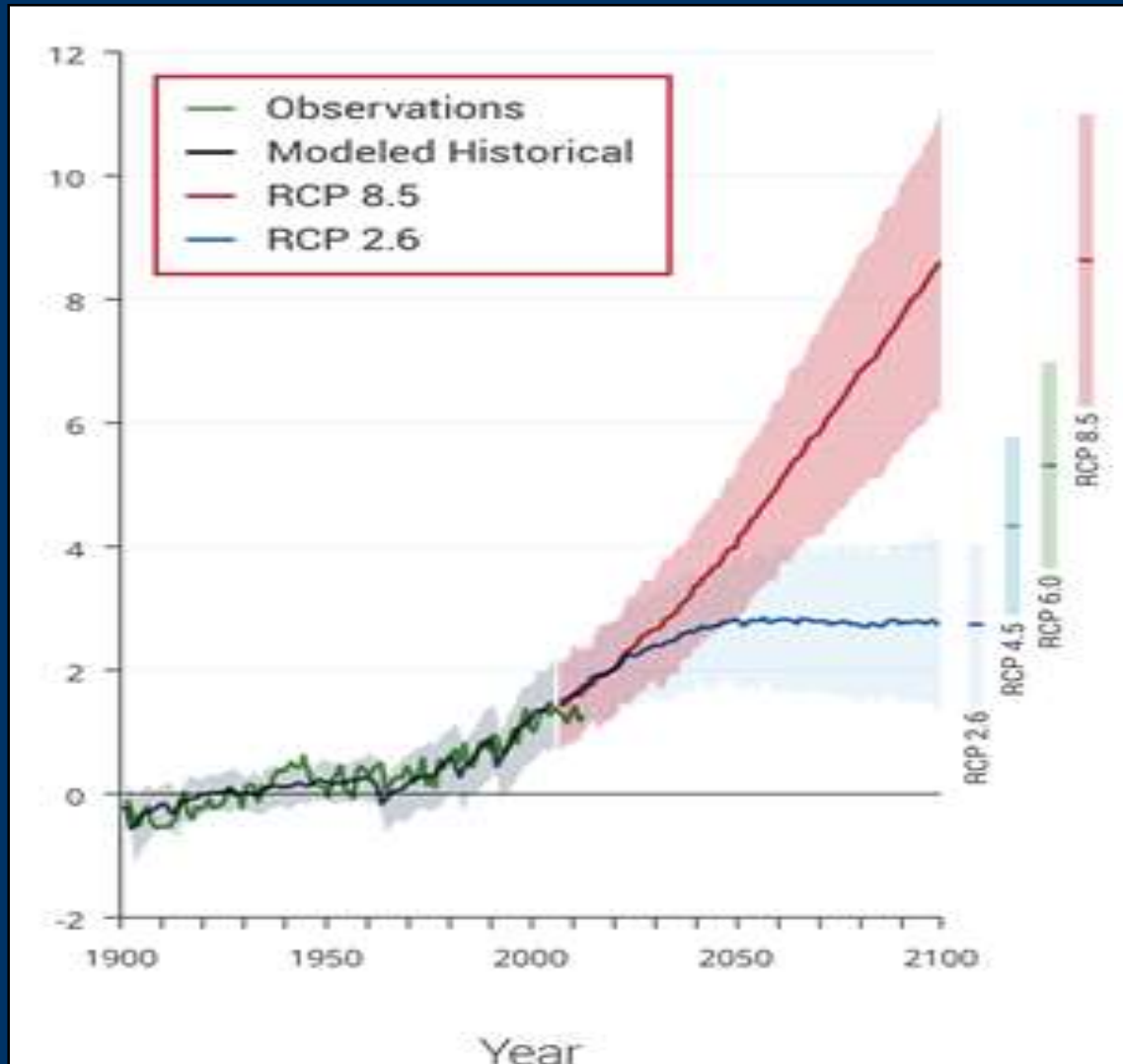
2011 - 2017 (April)



Trends by Decade



Future Temperature



Sea Level Change

What causes the sea level to change?

Terrestrial water storage,
extraction of groundwater,
building of reservoirs,
changes in runoff, and
seepage into aquifers

Surface and deep ocean
circulation changes, storm surges

Subsidence in river
delta region,
land movements, and
tectonic displacements

As the ocean warms,
the water expands

Exchange of the water
stored on land by
glaciers and ice sheets
with ocean water

Past, Present, and Future

16

Sea-Level Rise Modeling Handbook: Resource Guide for Coastal Land Managers, Engineers, and Scientists

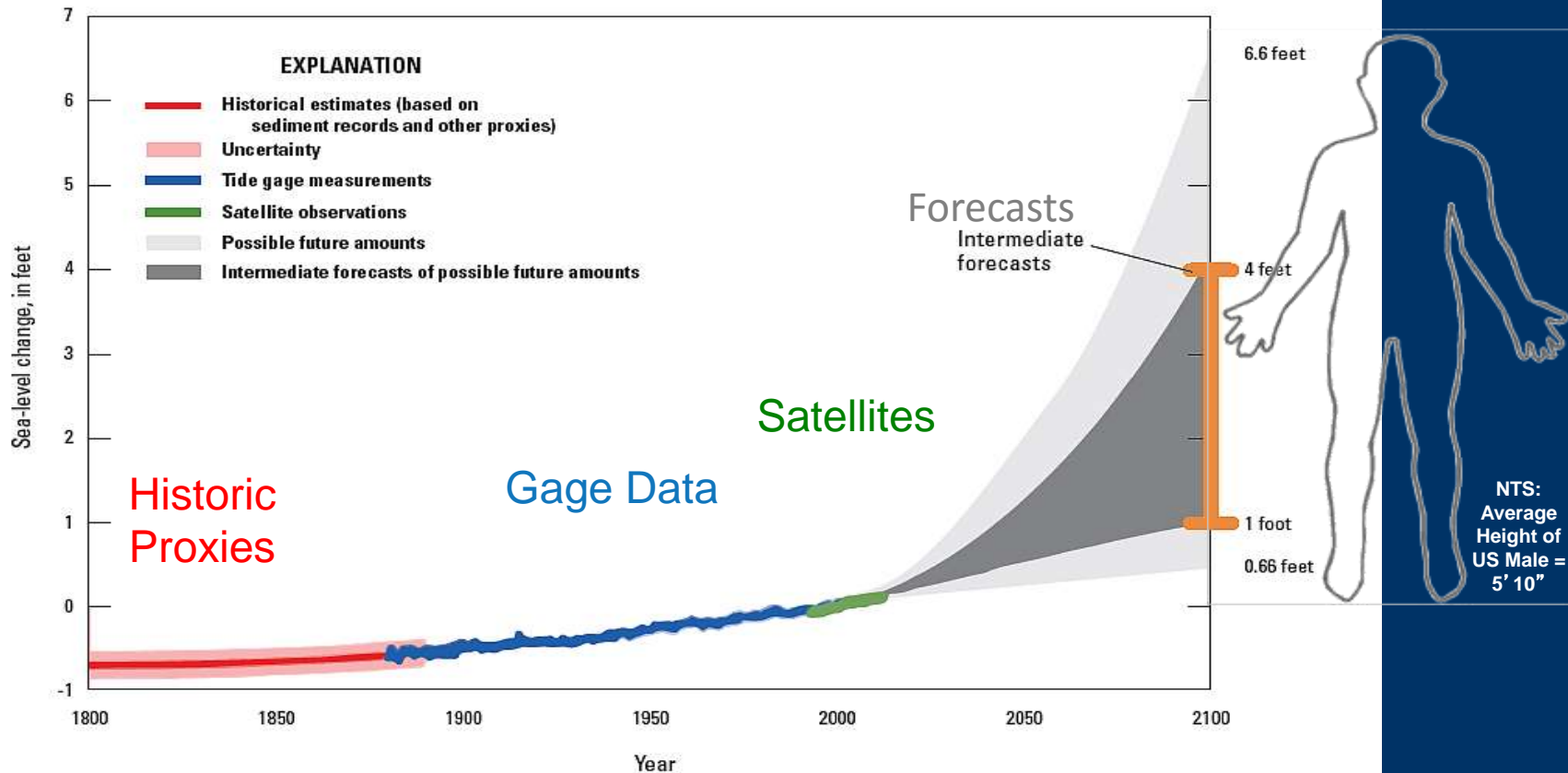


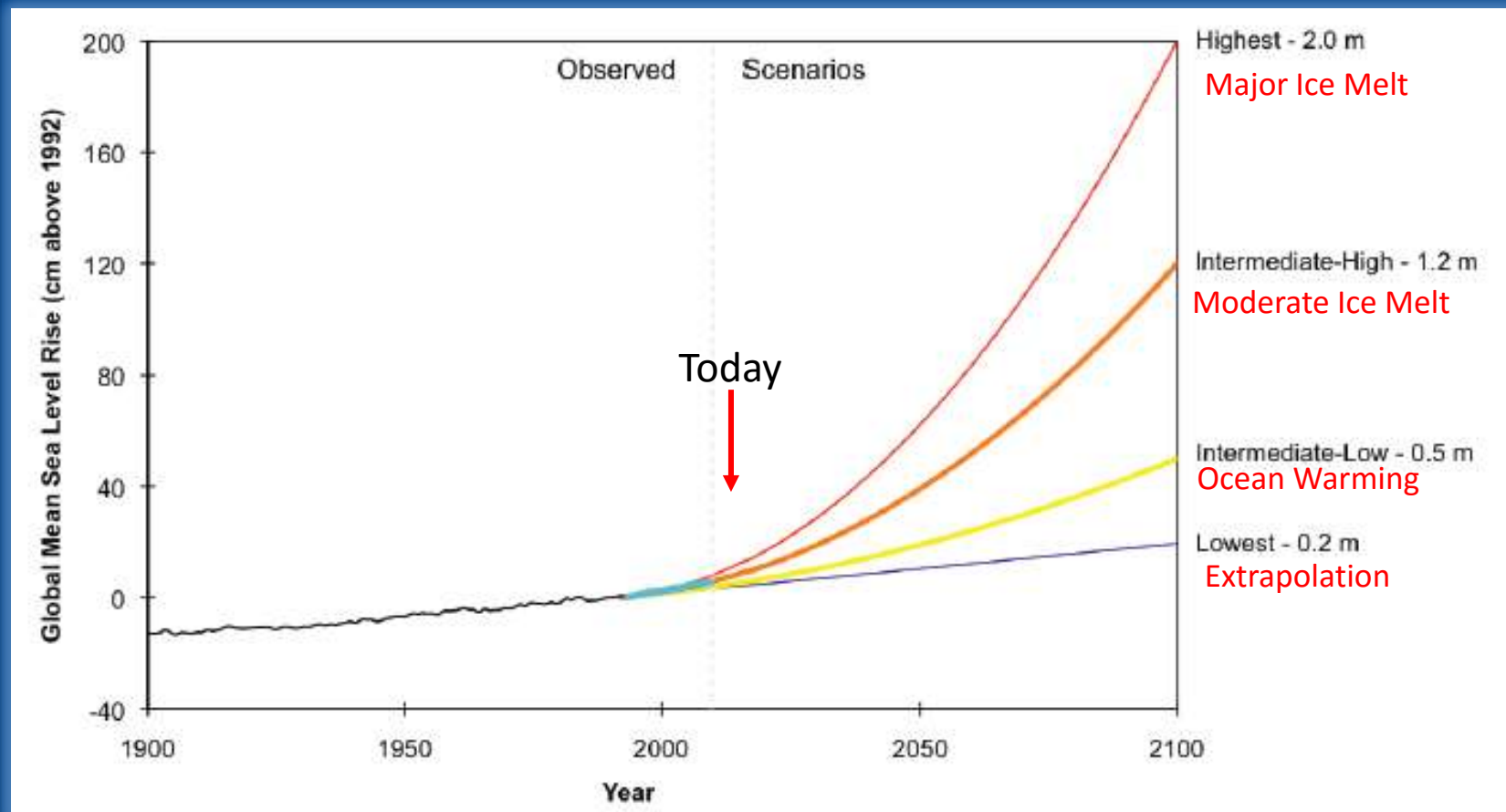
Figure 9. Historical, observed, and possible future amounts of global sea-level rise from 1800 to 2100 (from Melillo and others, 2014). Historical estimates (based on sediment records and other proxies) are shown in red (pink band shows uncertainty range), tide gage measurements in blue, and satellite observations in green.



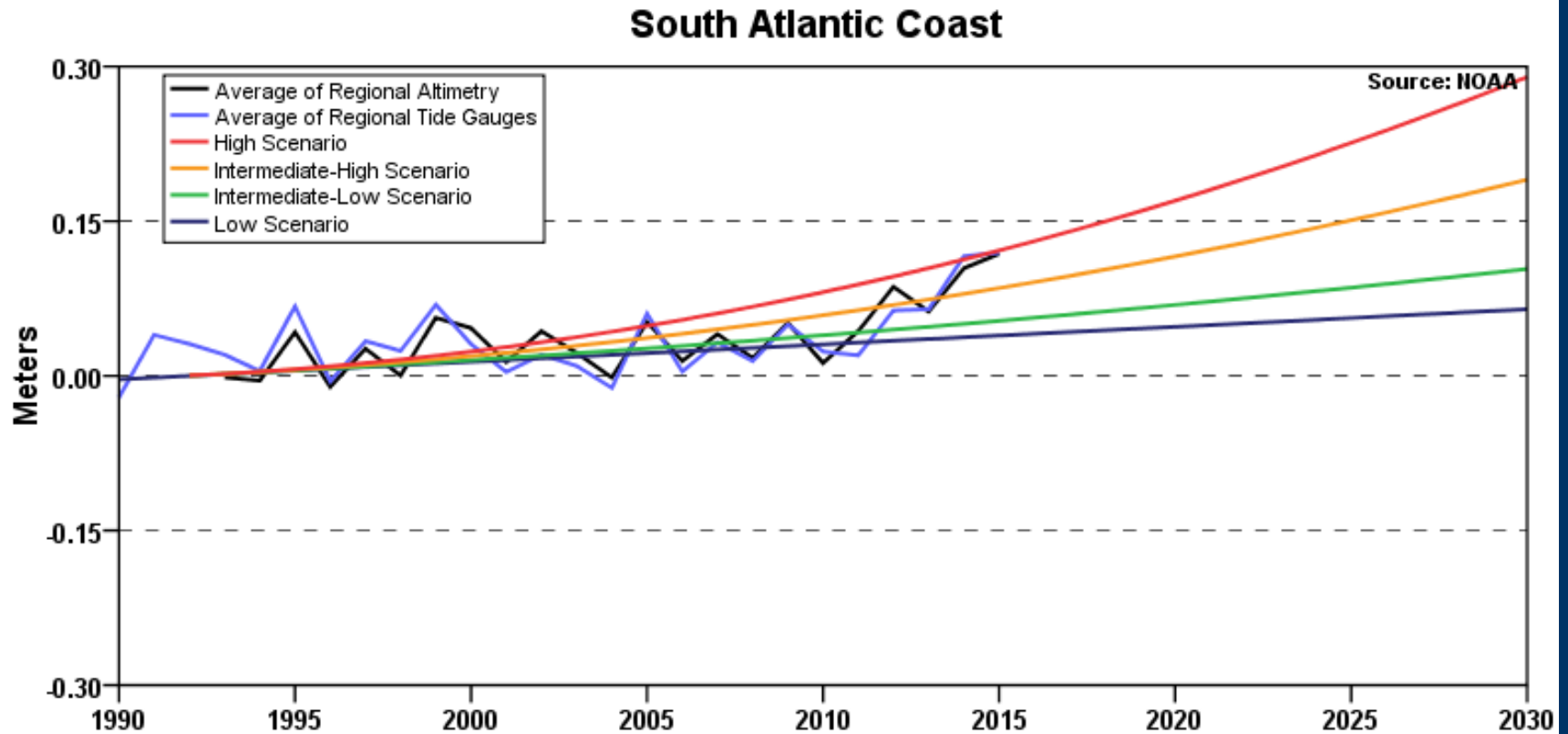
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“Consensus Scenarios” that fed the NCA 3rd Assessment

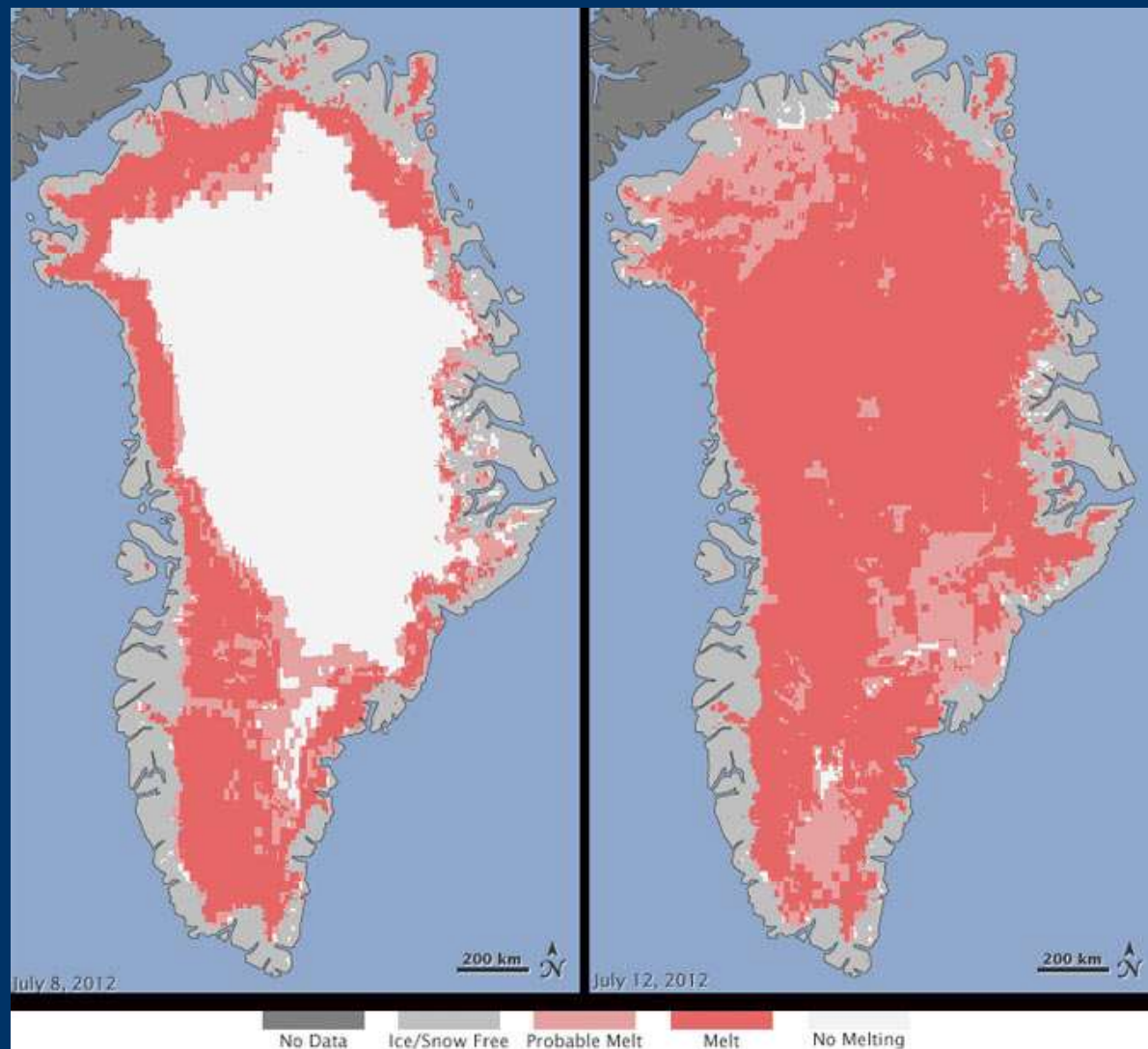
http://cpo.noaa.gov/sites/cpo/Reports/2012/NOAA_SLR_r3.pdf



How are We Tracking?



Greatest source of uncertainty?



MAIN CAUSES OF SEA LEVEL RISE 2002 - 2014

Antarctic ice sheet melt 0.26 mm/yr

Glacier melt 0.38 mm/yr

Greenland ice sheet melt 0.73 mm/yr

Expansion from ocean warming 1.38 mm/yr

CLIMATE CO CENTRAL

Source: Rietbroek et al., Revisiting the contemporary sea level budget on global and regional scales, PNAS



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New Global and Regional Scenarios

https://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/publications/techrpt83_Global_and_Regional_SLR_Scenarios_for_the_US_final.pdf

GMSL Scenario (meters)	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080	2090	2100	2120	2150	2200
Low	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.13	0.16	0.19	0.22	0.25	0.28	0.30	0.34	0.37	0.39
Intermediate-Low	0.04	0.08	0.13	0.18	0.24	0.29	0.35	0.4	0.45	0.50	0.60	0.73	0.95
Intermediate	0.04	0.10	0.16	0.25	0.34	0.45	0.57	0.71	0.85	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.8
Intermediate-High	0.05	0.10	0.19	0.30	0.44	0.60	0.79	1.0	1.2	1.5	2.0	3.1	5.1
High	0.05	0.11	0.21	0.36	0.54	0.77	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.8	4.3	7.5
Extreme	0.04	0.11	0.24	0.41	0.63	0.90	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.5	3.6	5.5	9.7

GMSL Scenario Rates (mm/year)	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080	2090
Low	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Intermediate-Low	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Intermediate	5	6	7	9	10	12	13	14	15
Intermediate-High	5	7	10	13	15	18	20	22	24
High	6	8	13	16	20	24	28	31	35
Extreme	6	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	44

NOAA Technical Report NOS CO-OPS 883

GLOBAL AND REGIONAL SEA LEVEL RISE SCENARIOS FOR THE UNITED STATES



Photo: Ocean City, Maryland

Silver Spring, Maryland
January 2017



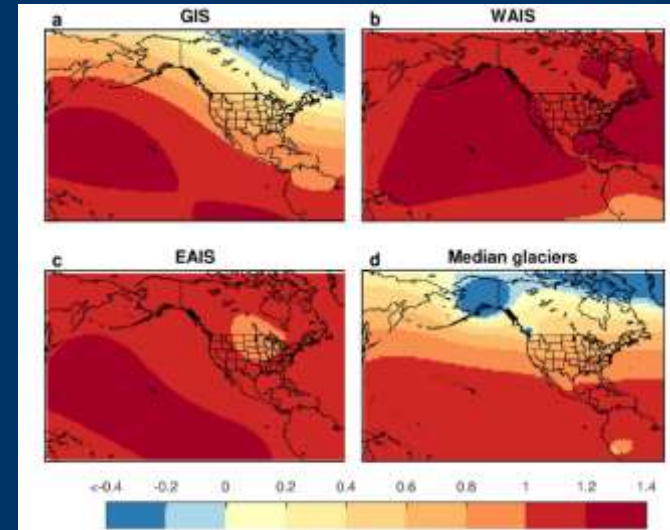
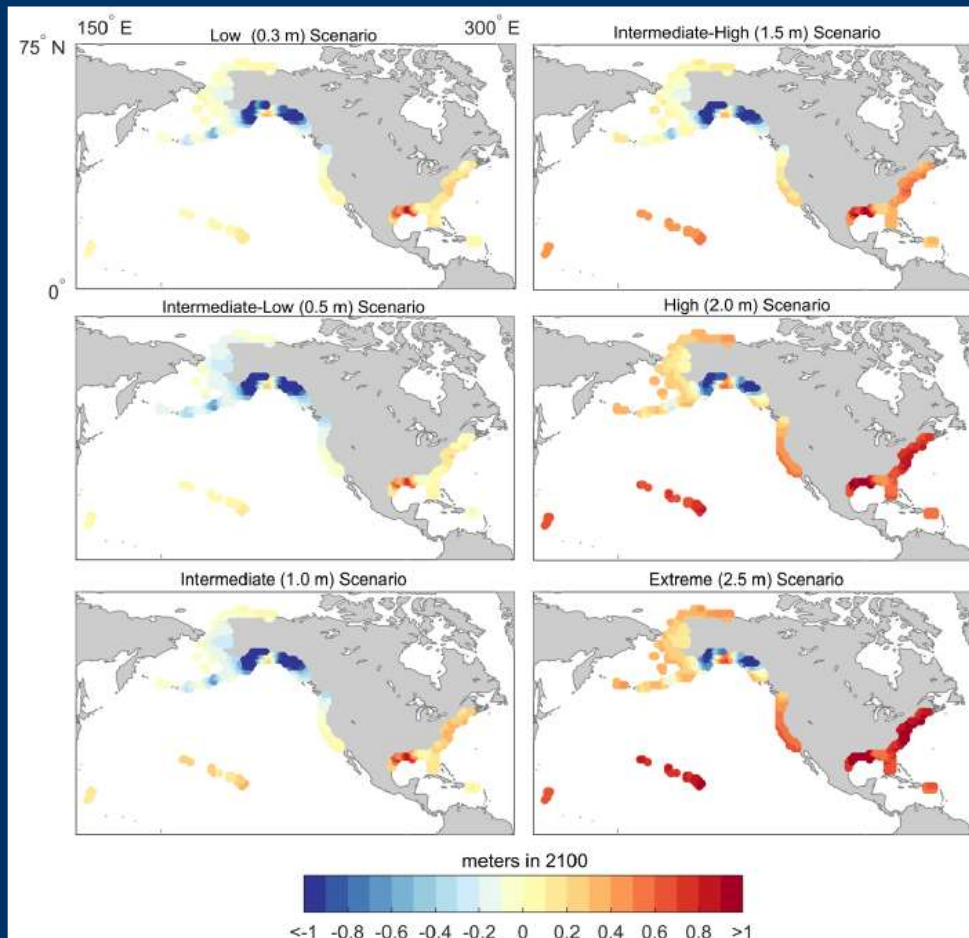
noaa National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Ocean Service
Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services



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Relative Sea Level Rise



GMSL adjusted for

- 1.) Oceanographic Factors
- 2.) Gravity Changes due to Melting Land Based Ice
- 3.) Vertical Land Movement



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Probabilities Related to RCPs

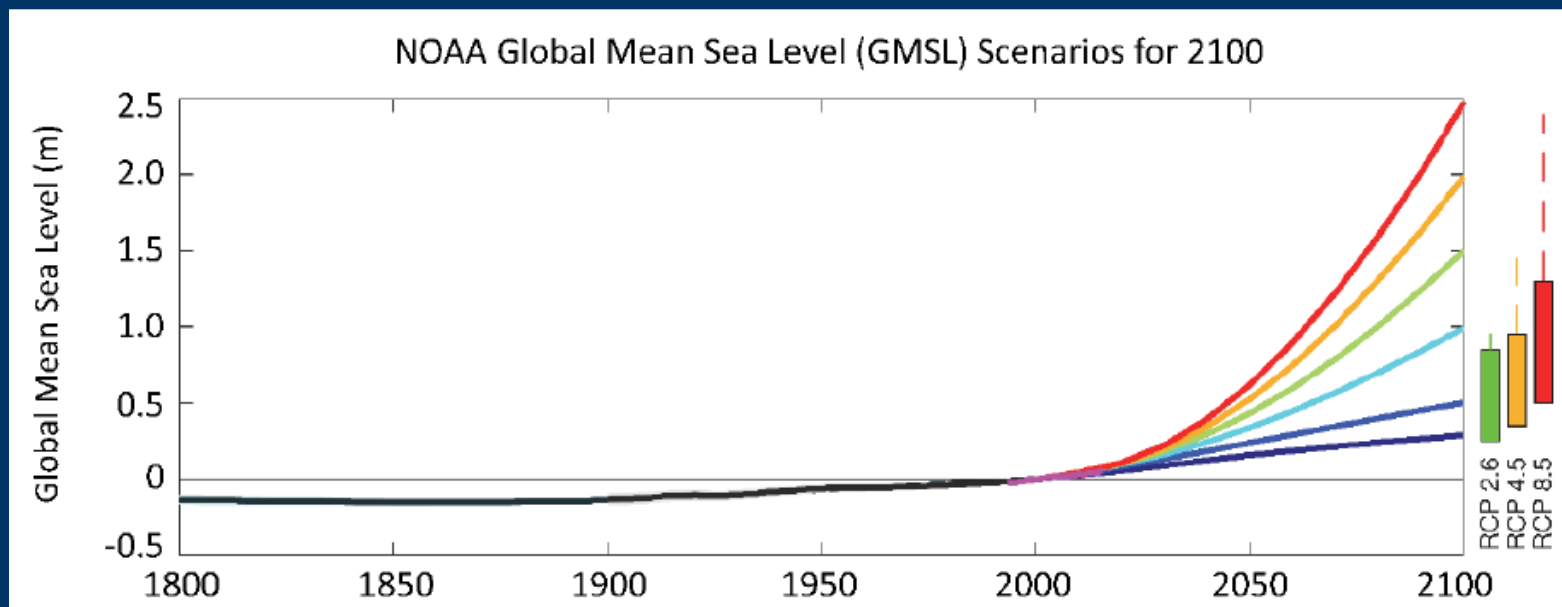
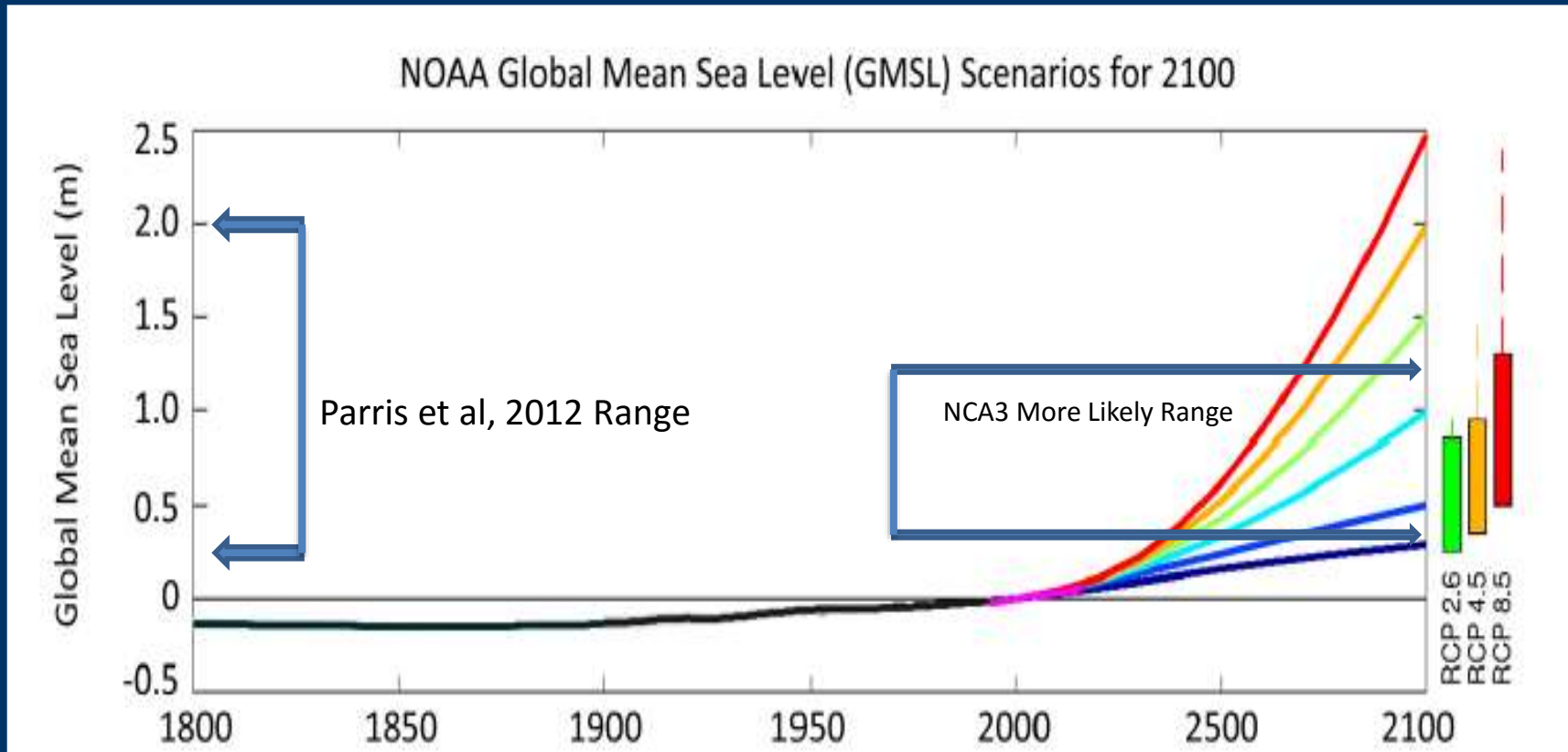


Table 4. Probability of exceeding GMSL (median value) scenarios in 2100 based upon Kopp et al. (2014).

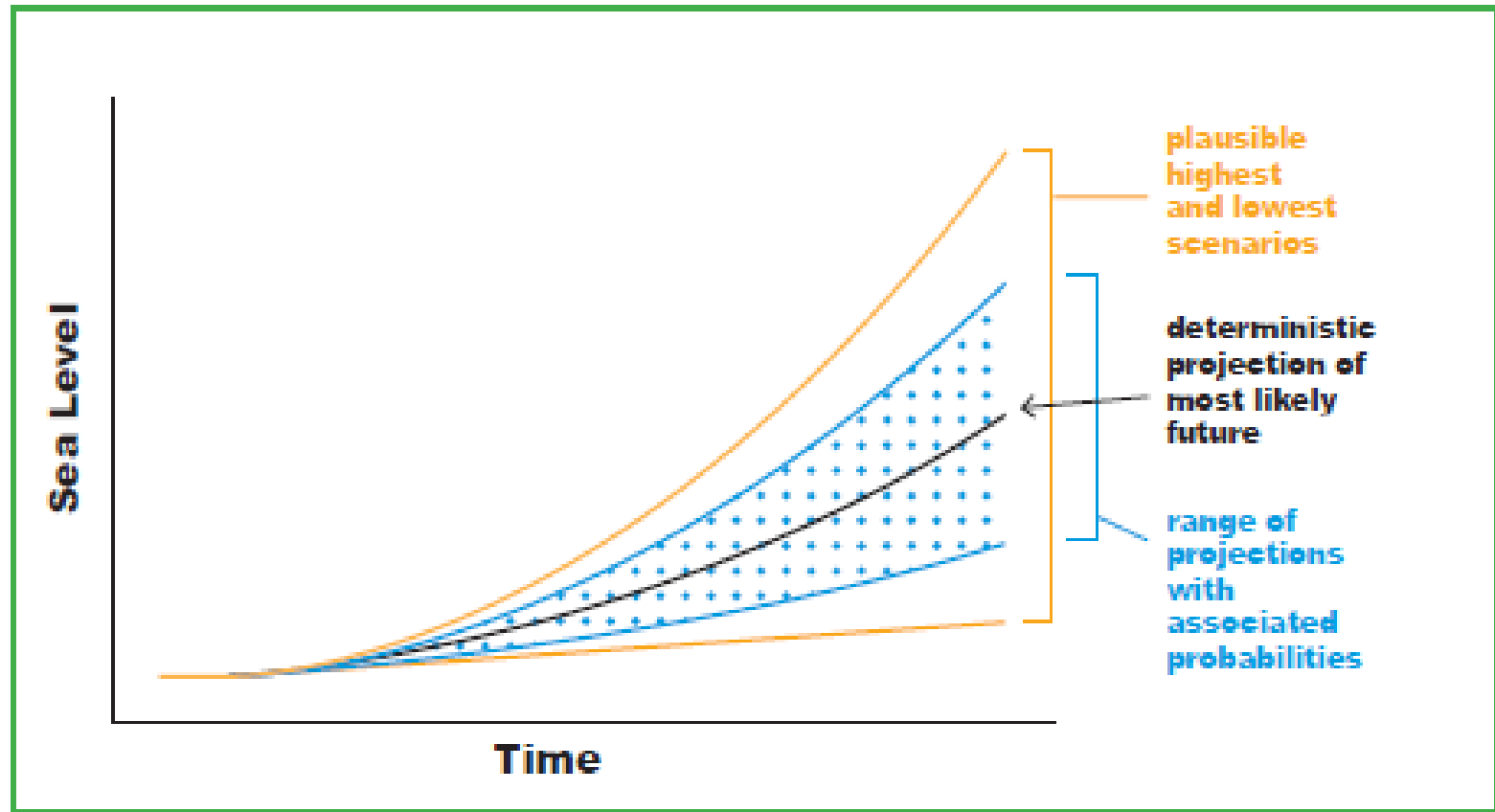
GMSL rise Scenario	RCP2.6	RCP4.5	RCP8.5
Low (0.3 m)	94%	98%	100%
Intermediate-Low (0.5 m)	49%	73%	96%
Intermediate (1.0 m)	2%	3%	17%
Intermediate-High (1.5 m)	0.4%	0.5%	1.3%
High (2.0 m)	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
Extreme (2.5 m)	0.05%	0.05%	0.1%



How Do The New Ones Compare?



Deterministic, Probabilistic, Plausible Scenarios



Previous Curves

Estimated Relative Sea Level Change from 2015 To 2100

8665530, Charleston, SC

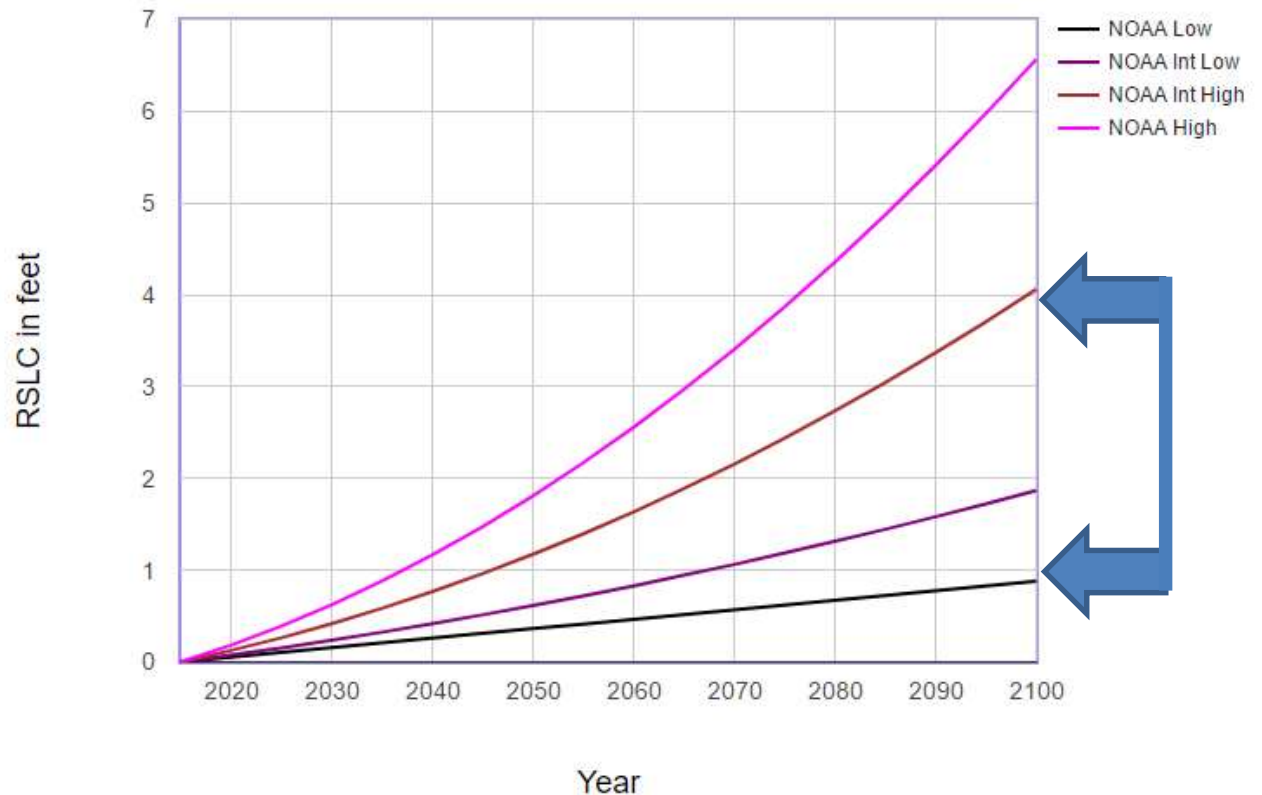
NOAA's Published Rate: 0.01033 feet/yr

All values are expressed in feet

Year	NOAA Low	NOAA Int Low	NOAA Int High	NOAA High
2015	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2020	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
2025	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4
2030	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6
2035	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.9
2040	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.2
2045	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.5
2050	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.8
2055	0.4	0.7	1.4	2.2
2060	0.5	0.8	1.6	2.6
2065	0.5	0.9	1.9	3.0
2070	0.6	1.1	2.2	3.4
2075	0.6	1.2	2.4	3.9
2080	0.7	1.3	2.7	4.4
2085	0.7	1.4	3.0	4.9
2090	0.8	1.6	3.4	5.4
2095	0.8	1.7	3.7	6.0
2100	0.9	1.9	4.1	6.6

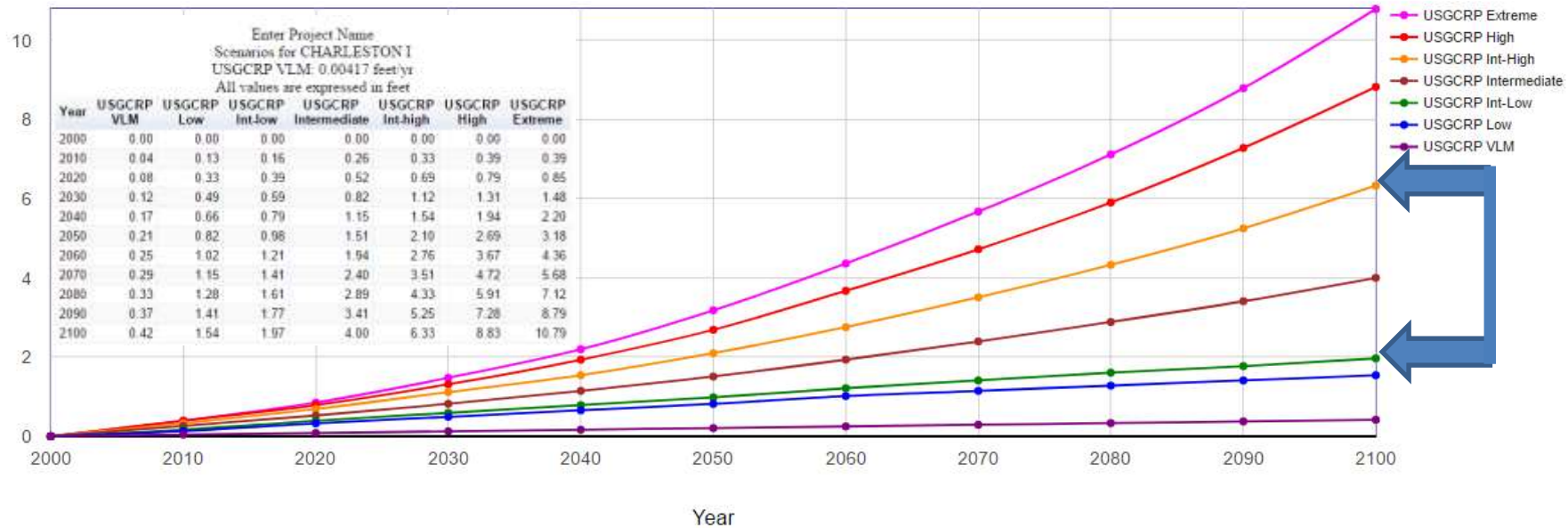
[Print Table](#)

Estimated Relative Sea Level Change Projections From 2015 To 2100 - Gauge: 8665530, Charleston, SC (3.15 mm/yr)



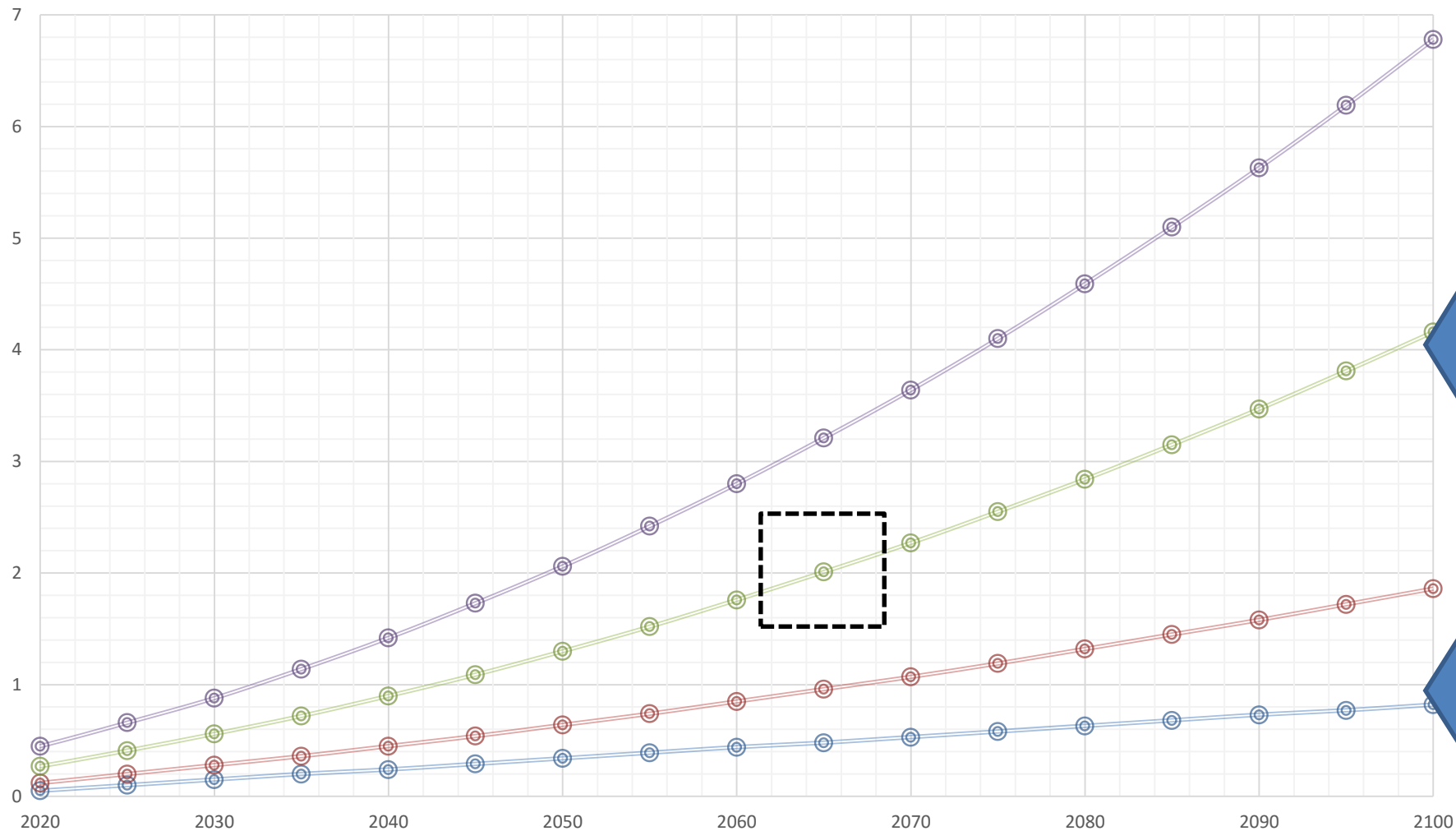
New Curves

USGCRP Relative Sea Level Change Scenarios for : CHARLESTON I



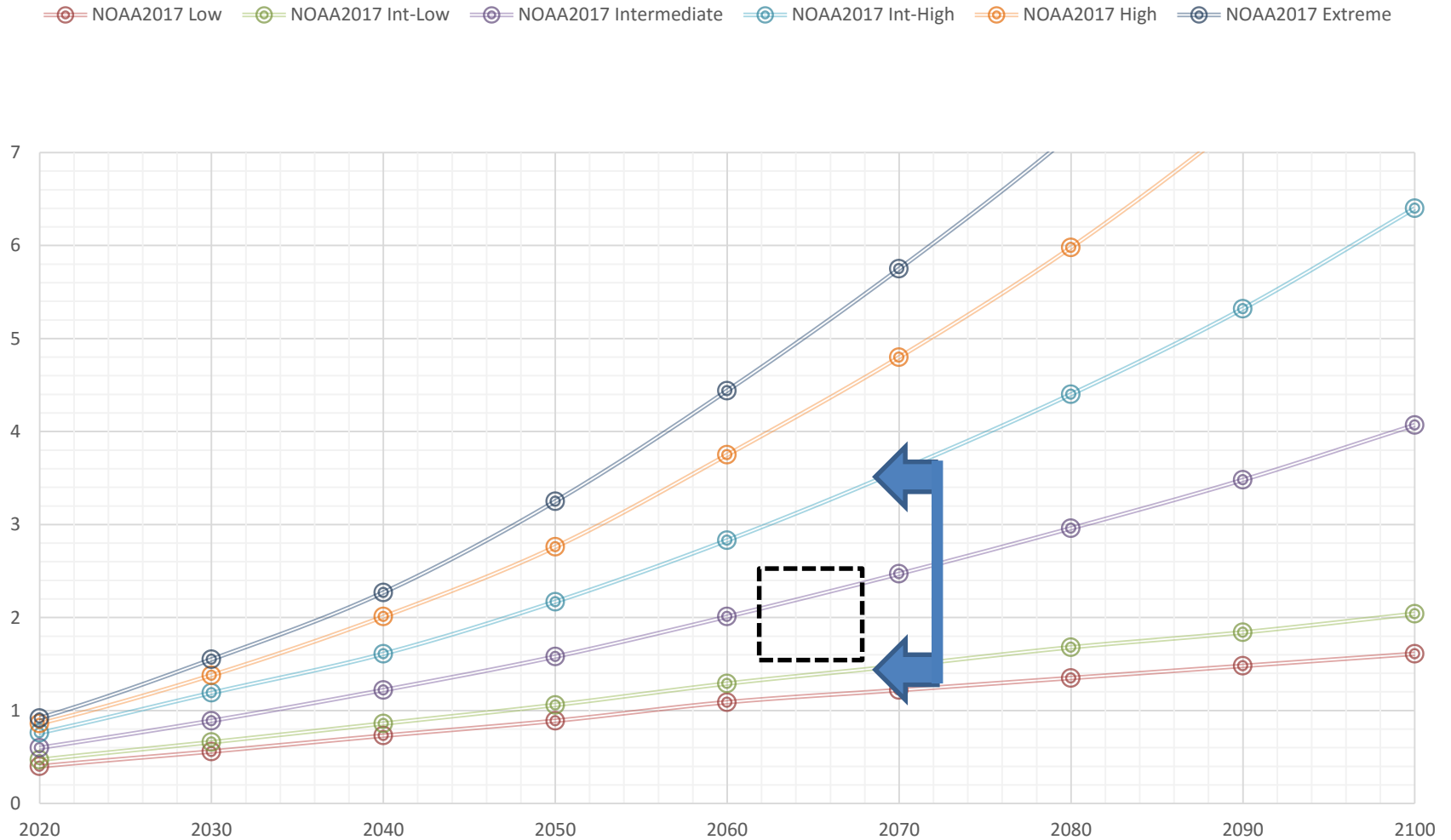
NCA3 Scenarios for Charleston, SC

NOAA Low NOAA Int Low NOAA Int High NOAA High

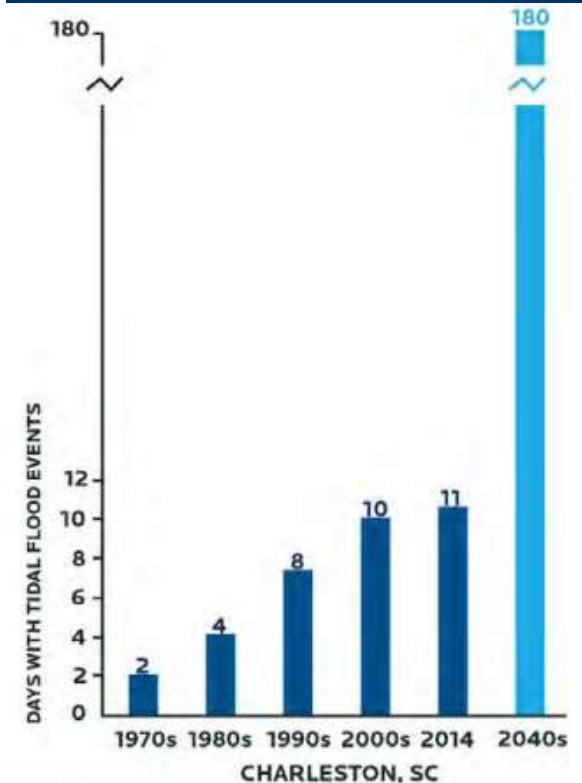
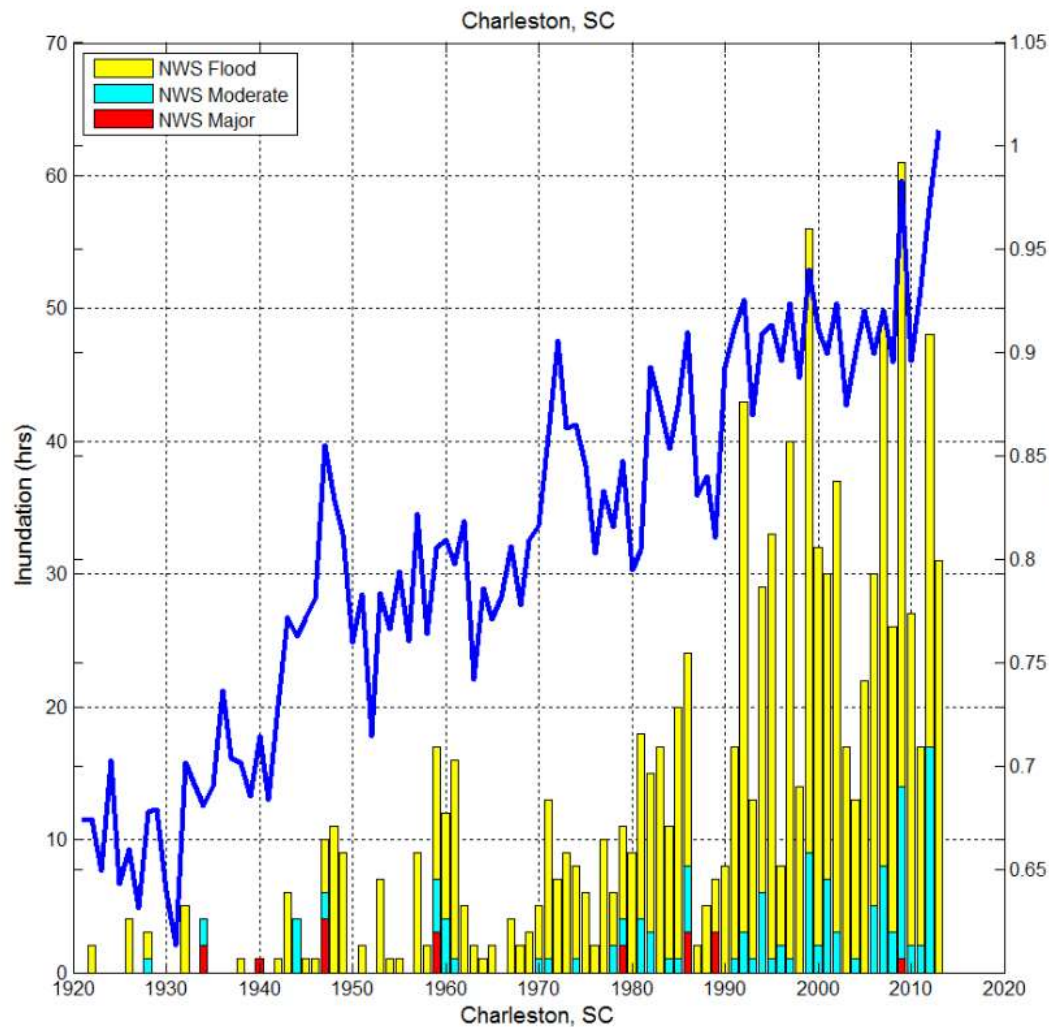


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NCA4 Scenarios for Charleston, SC



Increase in High Tide Flooding Events



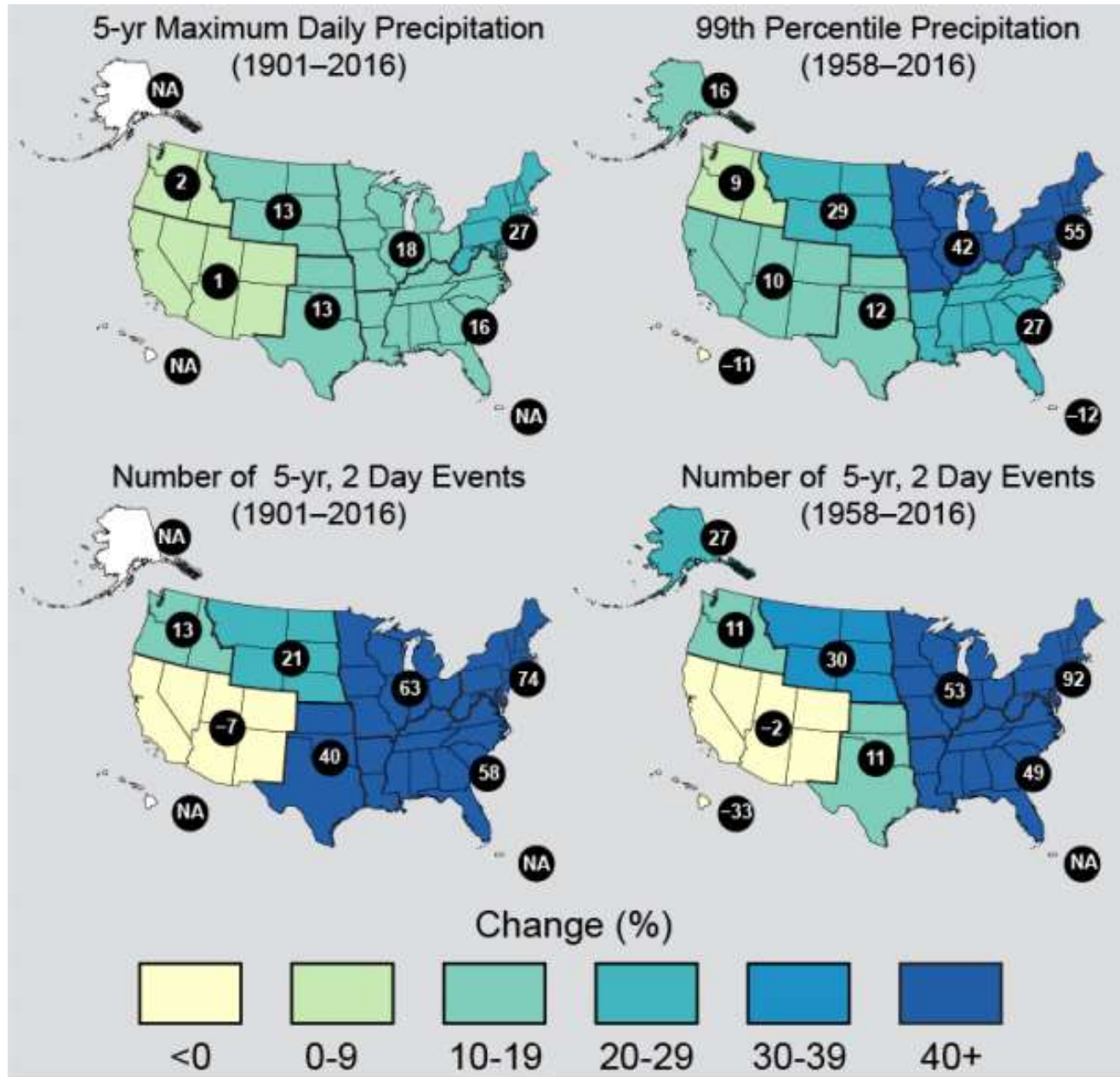
SOURCES: UCS Analysis; Morales and Alsheimer 2014; NOAA Tides and Currents 2013.

From Sweet et al., 2014

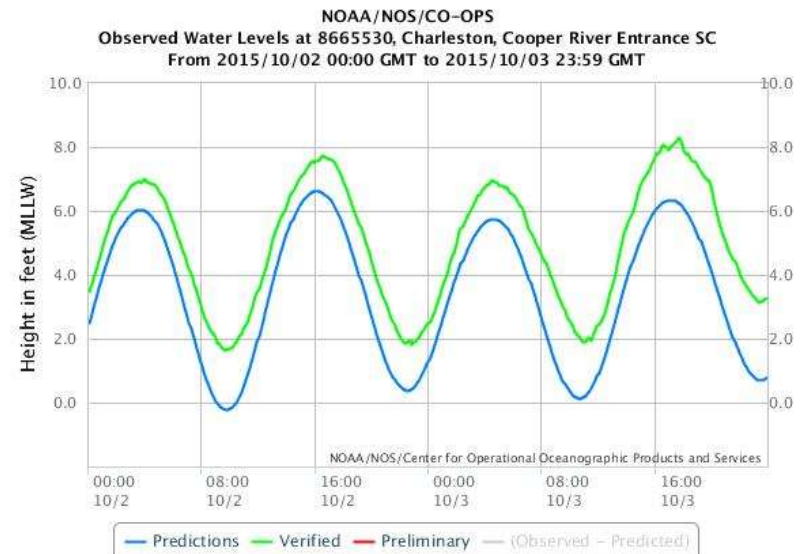
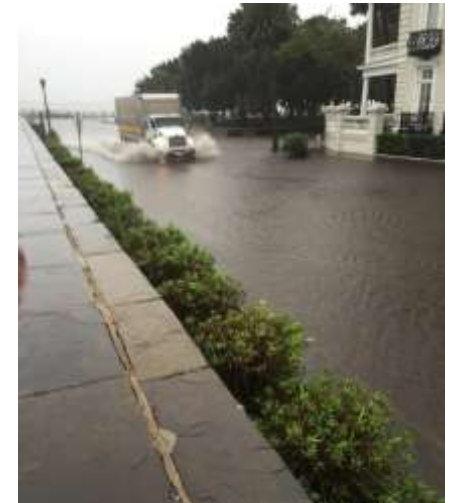
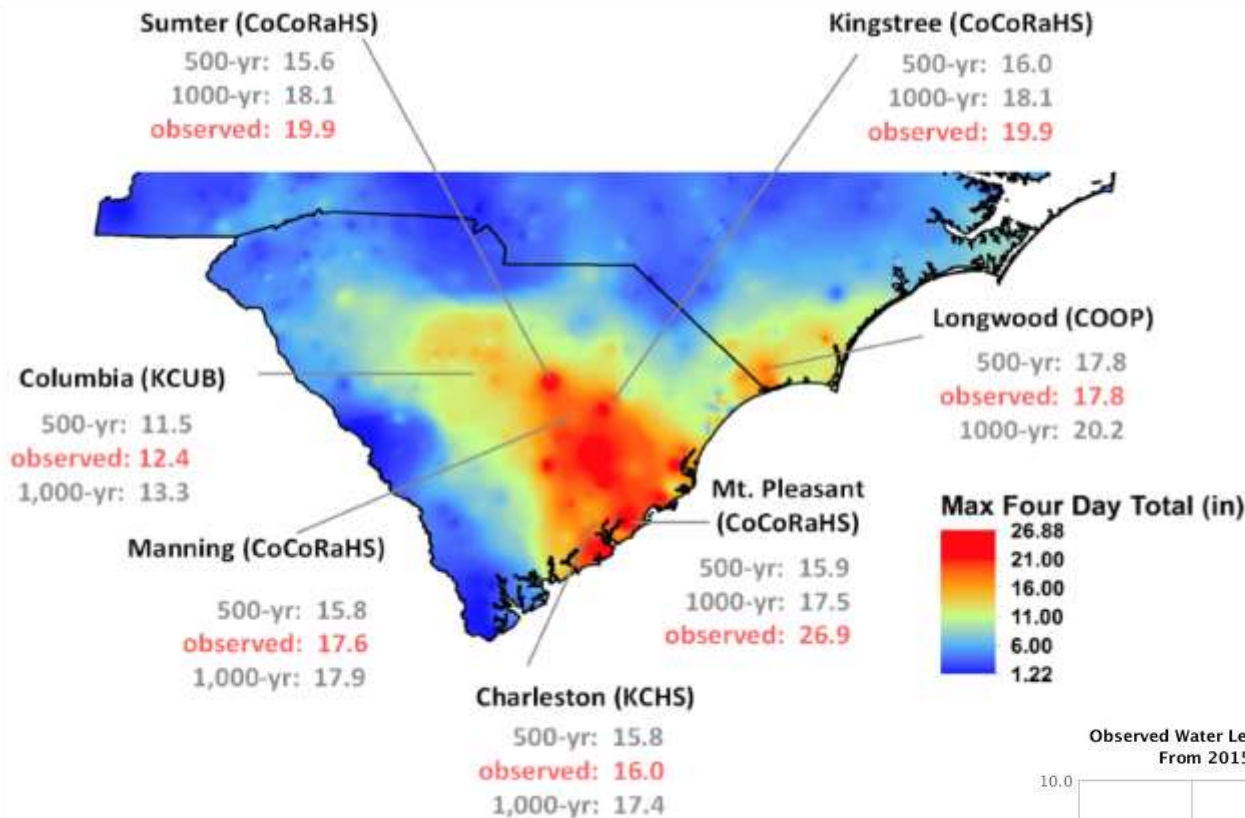


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Extreme Precipitation



Combined Events – October 2015



“A state of denial can be a city’s worst enemy.”

- Mayor Michael Bloomberg, *Climate of Hope*

If not here, where?
If not now, when?



**AWAKENING V
KING TIDE**

Variable Boundaries
by Jared Bramblett

The logo features a stylized crown with a yellow top and red sides, positioned above a blue and white wavy line representing water.

AWAKENING V KING TIDE

- 9 public art works & 10 free events focused on rising tides & flooding streets in Charleston, SC
- Began Saturday, April 26 with People's Climate Parade and concluded Saturday, June 10, 2017
- Guided by Steering Committee of scientists, artists, non-profits, and organizations committed to addressing this issue



What are the projections?

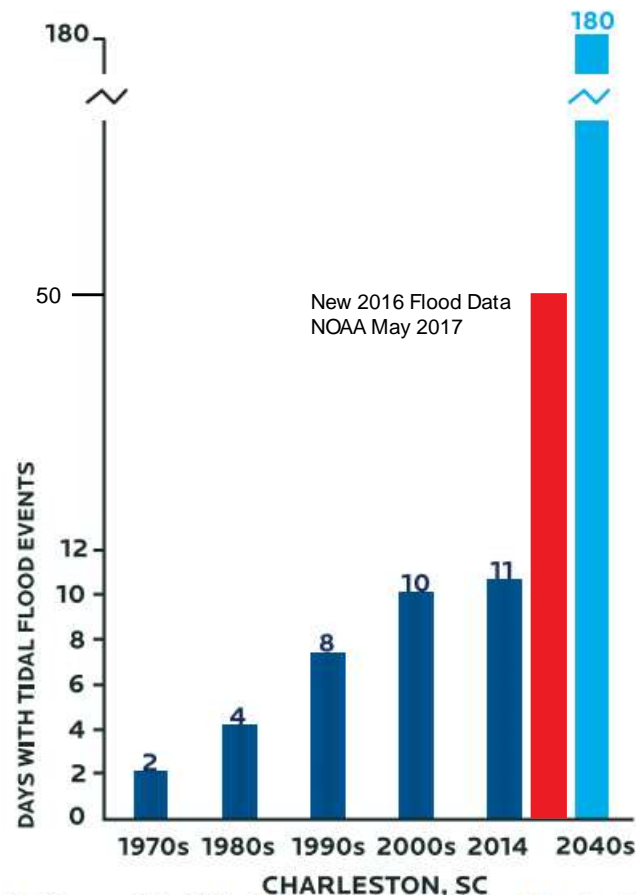
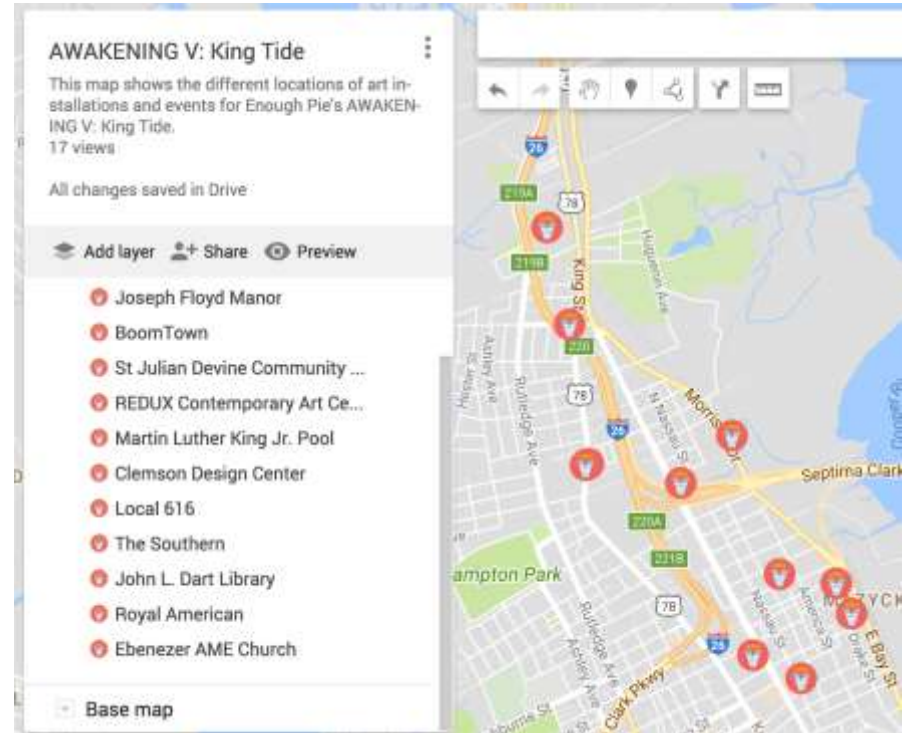
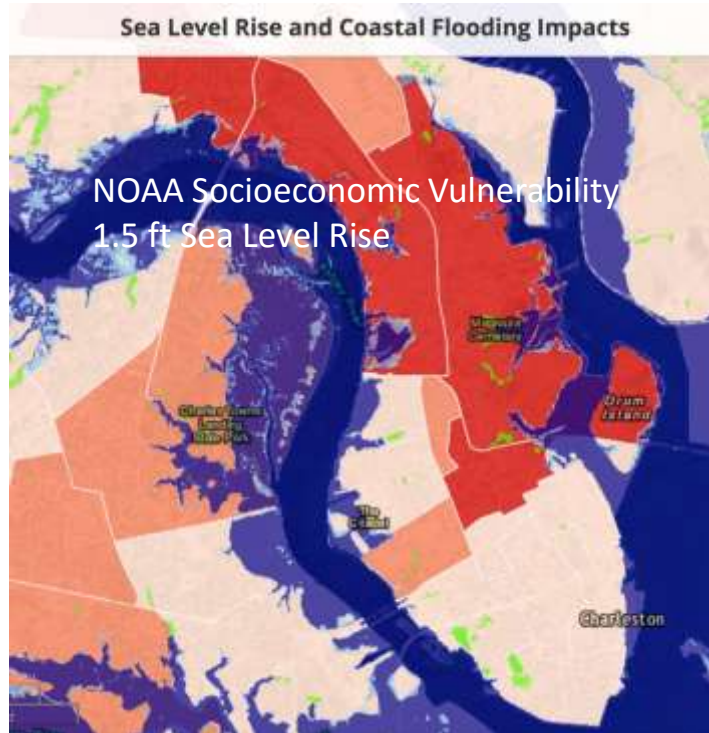


Figure 1: Days with Tidal Flooding Events, Charleston, SC

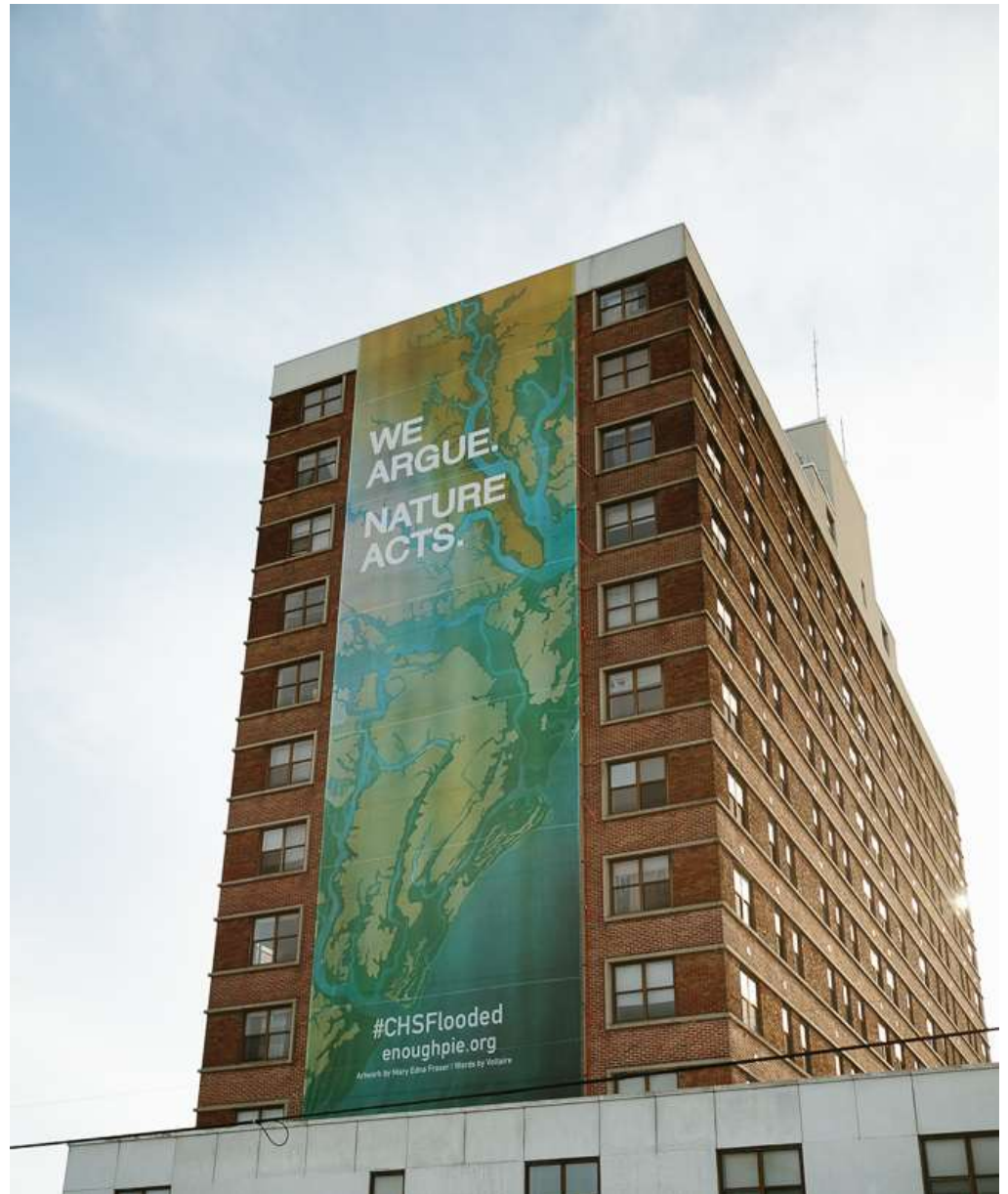
LOCATIONS



Joseph Floyd Manor

Over 500,000+ viewership* of Mary Edna Fraser's 100-foot banner on the Joseph Floyd Manor stating 'WE ARGUE. NATURE ACTS.'

** per SCDOT traffic data*





Sanders-Clyde Elementary School
STORM WATER DRAIN MURAL

Martin Luther King Jr. Pool (East Side)

UNDER THE SEA MURALS & PLEDGE





WAVE OF HOPE

St. Julian Devine Community Center (East Side)

BY 2100: 2 FOOT WAVE

We have taken **REAL** action!

High tide will increase sea level rise by about 2 feet in 2100 if we take drastic measures to put tight restrictions on heat-trapping gases.

As individuals, we use less gas, eat local, plant more trees, use less heating and air-conditioning, use our renewable energy from the sun and wind and choose energy-efficient devices.

As a community, we honor climate treaties, advocate for alternative transportation, and support smart development, zoning, and storm water management that reduces flood risk.

BY 2100: 4 FOOT WAVE

We have taken **SOME** action.

This wave represents the impact of some melting glaciers plus the warming of our seas.

With moderate conservation, like burning less coal, driving more fuel-efficient cars, and generally consuming less, we might see 4 foot sea level rise. At this height, we have not taken the major steps necessary to reduce heat-trapping gases.

BY 2100: 7 FOOT WAVE

We have taken **LITTLE** action.

Whoa! This wave represents our lack of action as individuals and as a community.

Our lives and our consumption have not changed and thus the earth has warmed approximately 7 degrees by 2100. More and more heat-trapping gases have been released into the atmosphere causing the melting of land-based ice and the rising of the seas.



using creativity to connect and empower our community



20,000+ takeaways distributed

Illustrated by local artist Lisa Shimko

Personal, community and civic actions outlined



Survey Collection



SHORT SURVEY



HOW HAS FLOODING AFFECTED YOUR LIFE? (Circle all that apply)

- A. Damaged your property or home
- B. Made you late for an appointment or work
- C. Limited your ability to walk, drive or bicycle in your community
- D. Flooding has not affected me personally

HOW PREPARED IS YOUR HOUSEHOLD TO DEAL WITH A FLOOD?

1 2 3 4 5
Not Prepared Moderately Prepared Very Prepared

HOW HAVE YOU PREPARED?

WHAT ACTIONS WILL YOU TAKE TO REDUCE YOUR FLOOD RISK? (Circle one)

- A. Plant a rain garden
- B. Adopt a storm drain in your community
- C. Reduce impervious (concrete or asphalt) surfaces in your yard
- D. Purchase flood insurance
- E. Elevate or relocate your home
- F. Share information about flooding with friends and family

HOW INFORMED WERE YOU ABOUT CHARLESTON FLOODS BEFORE THIS EVENT?

1 2 3 4 5
Not Prepared Moderately Prepared Very Prepared

WHAT DID YOU LEARN AT TODAY'S EVENT?

MY STREET NAME & ZIP CODE: _____

THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING.
enoughpie.org



AWAKENING V SURVEY ZIP CODES

29403	29455
29407	29405
29401	29466
29412	29482
29464	29485
29414	29492

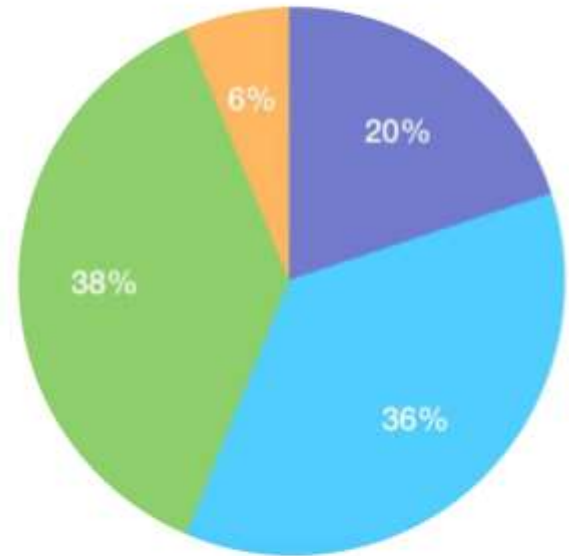


using creativity to connect and empower our community

Flood Affects

Question: How has flooding affected your life?

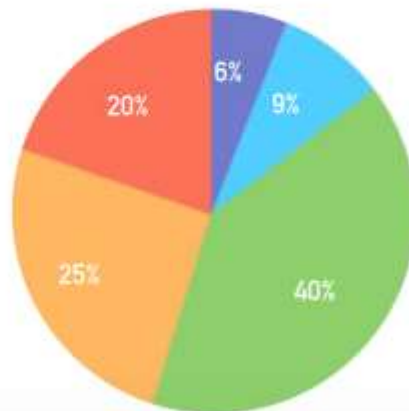
1. Limited my ability to walk, drive or bicycle in my community - 38%
2. Made me late for an appointment or work - 36%
3. Damaged my property or home - 20%
4. Flooding has not affected me personally - 6%



Informed vs. Prepared

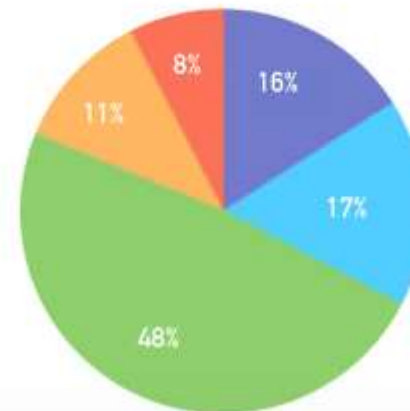
How informed were you about Charleston floods before this event?

- 1. Not Informed - 6%
- 2. Somewhat Informed - 9%
- 3. Moderately Informed - 40%
- 4. Informed - 25%
- 5. Very Informed - 20%



How prepared is your household to deal with a flood?

- 1. Not Prepared - 16%
- 2. Somewhat Prepared - 17%
- 3. Moderately Prepared - 48%
- 4. Prepared - 11%
- 5. Very Prepared - 8%

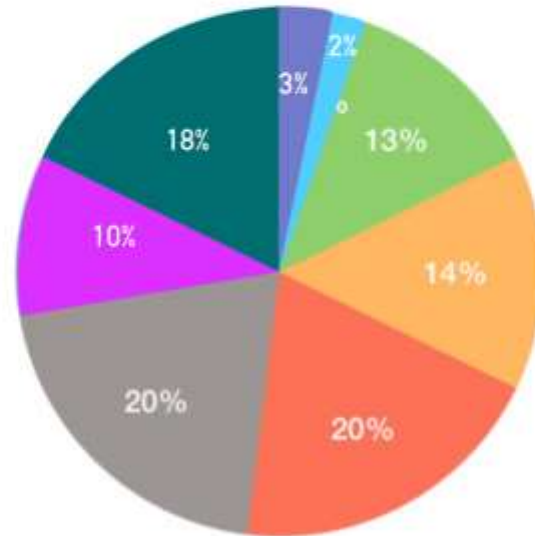


Flood Preparation

Question: How have you prepared?

Open ended questions were gathered and sorted into categories.

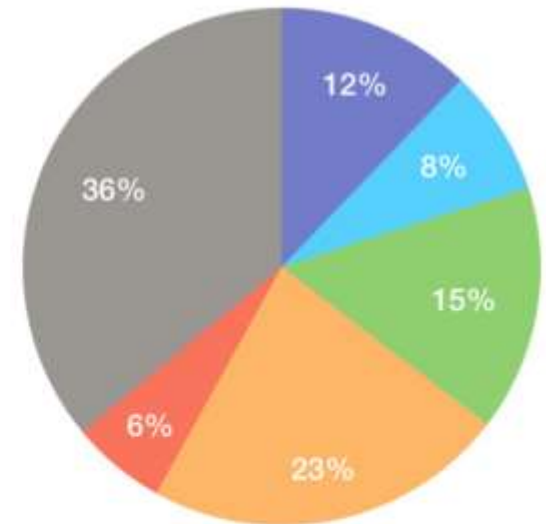
1. Live Above 1st Floor - 20%
2. Prepare Supplies - 20%
3. Retrofit Home - 18%
4. Insurance - 14%
5. Gather Information - 13%
6. Relocate - 10%
7. Clean Storm Drains - 3%
8. Environmental Conservation - 2%



Citizen Action

Question: What actions will you take to reduce your flood risk?

1. Share information about flooding with friends & family - 36%
2. Purchase flood insurance - 23%
3. Reduce impervious surfaces in my yard - 15%
4. Plant a rain garden - 12%
5. Adopt a storm drain in my community - 8%
6. Elevate or relocate my home - 6%



Recommendations

1. Support Sea Level Rise Strategy
2. Increase Capacity



Recommendations

3. Enhance outreach & education



Recommendations

4. Improve infrastructure to accommodate water

5. Re-think development in flood-prone areas



Recommendations

6. Influence the future





STEERING COMMITTEE

Biohabitats and SC Audubon Society, Dr. Jessica Hardesty Norris
Charleston Resilience Network
CharlestonGOOD, Jacara Chas
Charleston Moves, Katie Zimmerman
Charleston Waterkeeper, Andrew Wunderly
City of Charleston Planning Department, Carolee Williams
Coastal Conservation League, Emily Cedzo
CULTIVATE and College of Charleston Grice Marine Lab, Dr. Bobbie Lyon
Davis & Floyd, Jared Bramblett
Enough Pie, Cathryn Zommer, Bennett Jones and Kate Nevin
Historic Charleston Foundation, Erika Hoffman
NOAA, Dr. Mary Culver
Robinson Design Engineers, Joshua Robinson
SC Department of Environmental Control, Dan Burger
SC Sea Grant Consortium, Dr. Liz Fly
University of SC Center for Science Education, Dr. Merrie Koester
South Carolina Aquarium, Albert George & Kelly Thorvalson
Artists Mary Edna Fraser, Kris Westerson, Cecelia Dailey, and John Duckworth





IT WILL TAKE A VILLAGE.



ACTION **NOW** IS A BARGAIN COMPARED TO WHAT IT WILL COST LATER.

CITY OF CHARLESTON RESILIENCE WORKGROUP

PROCESS

- Start with Sea Level Rise Strategy
- Jan — June (6 months — 10 meetings)
- Process 76 Initiatives
 - Work through each one/validate/ongoing/\$
 - Goal was 2018 budget inputs — made it!

CITY OF CHARLESTON RESILIENCE WORKGROUP

WHAT DID WE LEARN?

- Resilience is a continuum (individual, neighborhood, city)
- Lots already going on to build Resilience
- Lots outside our control i.e. roads & bridges!
- Need solutions — *integrated response verses independent actions.*
- Regional solutions will be essential!
- Starts with the City of Charleston.

CITY OF CHARLESTON RESILIENCE WORKGROUP

RESULTS

- Make Charleston Resilient for the Future – Plan and Adapt (60 years + start today)
- Four Major Categories
 - Staff Leadership – (Ready)
 - Infrastructure & Regulations – (Reinvest)
 - Land Use Planning – (Ready)
 - Adapting for the Day to Day (Respond)

CITY OF CHARLESTON RESILIENCE WORKGROUP

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Chief Resilience Officer – Resilience Leadership
- Vulnerability Assessment – First to a solution
- Invest in adaptation
 - Personnel & resources
 - New & expanding technology
 - Creative and adaptive community
 - Whole community
 - Flexible and scalable

USING DATA TO DRIVE DECISION-MAKING

Using data to identify areas with the greatest potential impact from Sea Level Rise

- ❖ Sea Level Rise Prediction Model data
- ❖ FEMA Preliminary Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs)
- ❖ Recent Road Closure data
- ❖ Critical Infrastructure & Historical Assets Exposure
- ❖ Traffic Counts

Too important and costly to leave to intuition or the “squeaky wheel”

1

Road Closure (Flooding)
Density based on Proximity
and Frequency

2

Sea Level Rise

3

Sea Level Rise and Road
Closure Density

4

SCDOT Annual Daily Traffic
Counts 2015

5

Social Vulnerability

6

Critical Facilities

7

Peninsula Storm Water
Projects

8

100 Year Flood Zone
Exposure Analysis

9

Current Development
Projects



October 2015 - Current

1

Road Closure (Flooding)
Density based on Proximity
and Frequency

2

Sea Level Rise (2.5' NOAA
Predicted)

3

Sea Level Rise and Road
Closure Density

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Predicted & Original High Water
Mark)

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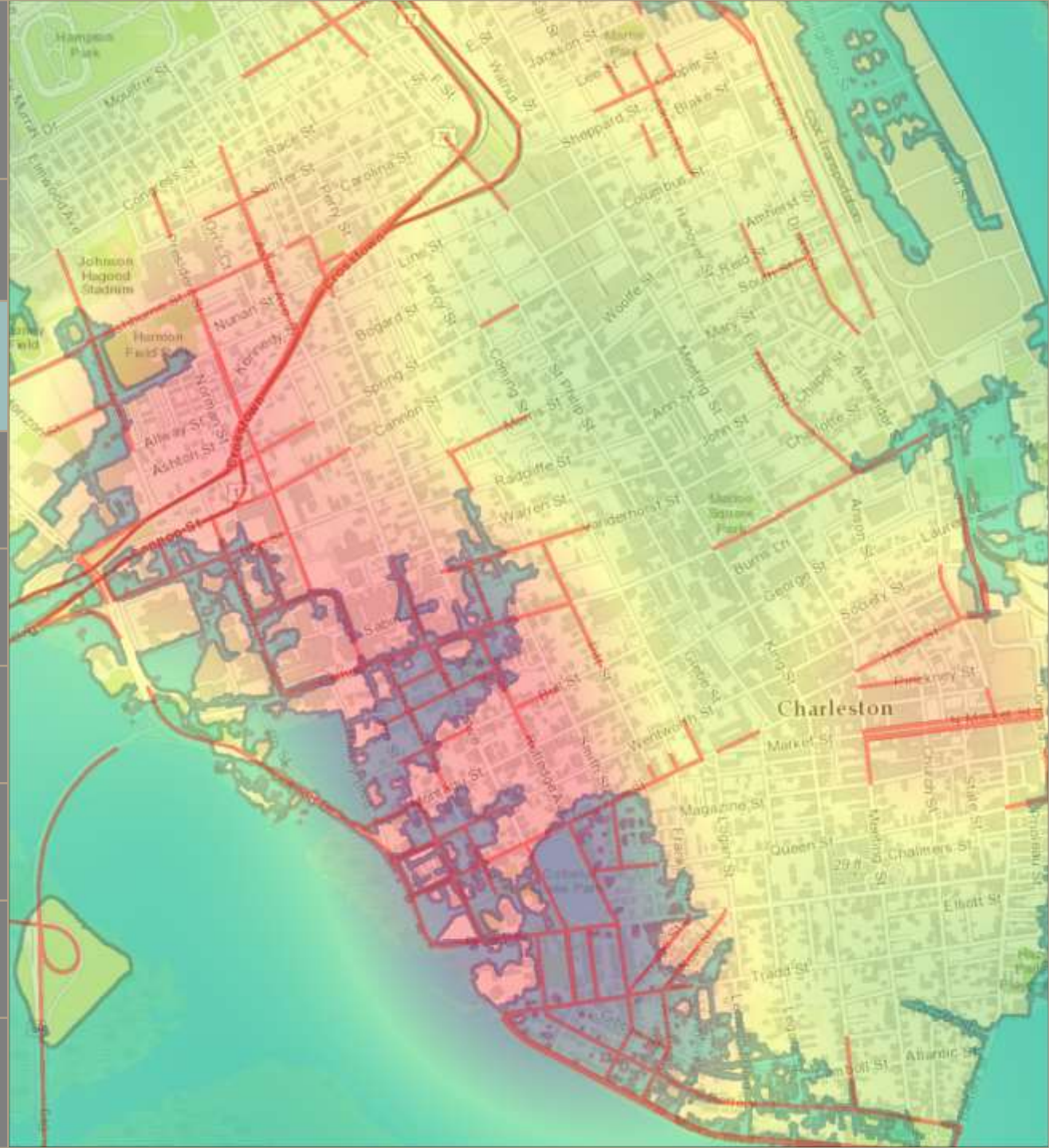
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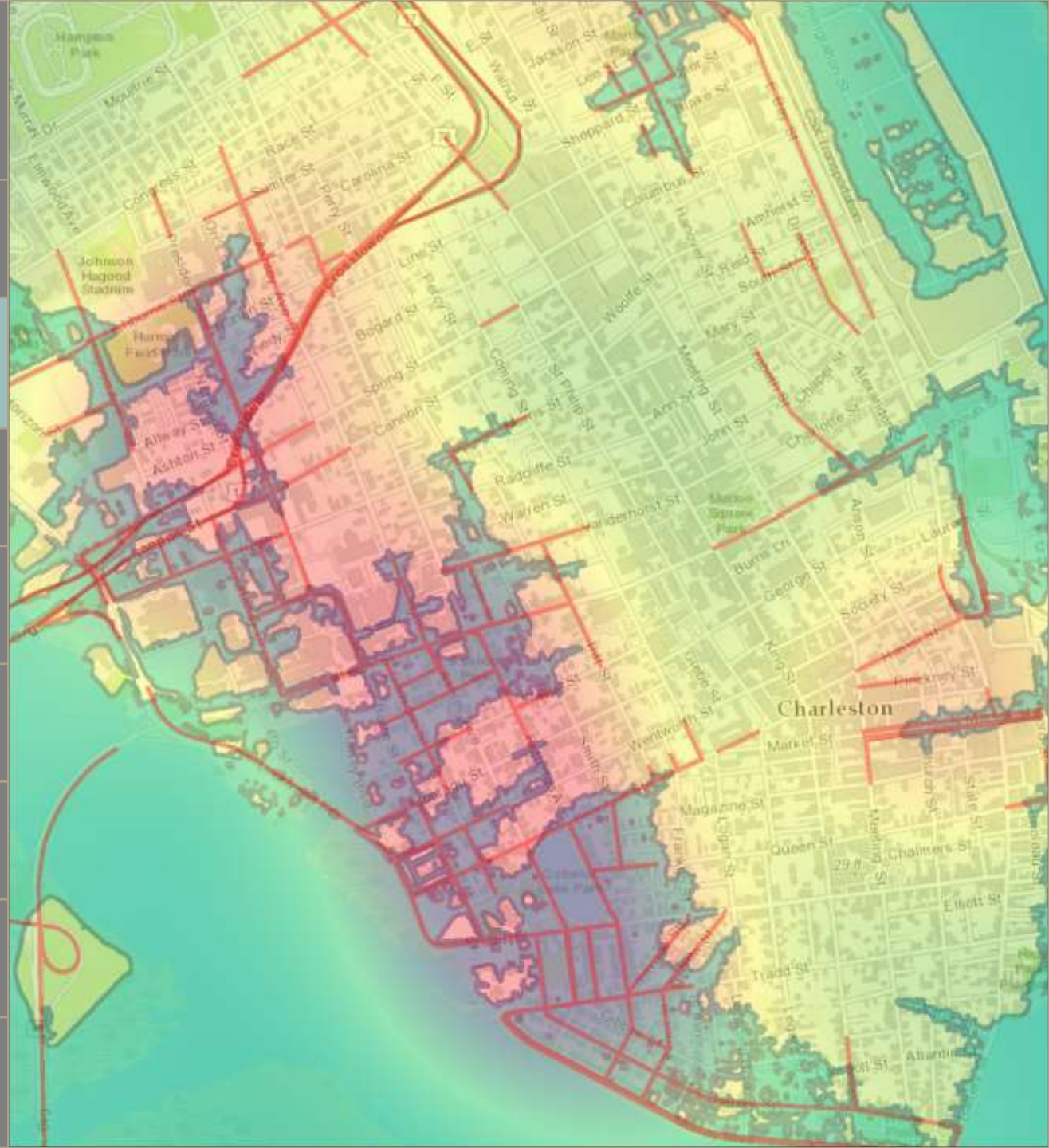
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2	Sea Level Rise
3	Sea Level Rise (3.0') and Road Closure Density
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Road Closure (Flooding) Density based on Proximity and Frequency

Sea Level Rise

Sea Level Rise (3.0') and Road Closure Density

SCDOT Annual Daily Traffic Counts 2015 (& 3.0' SLR)

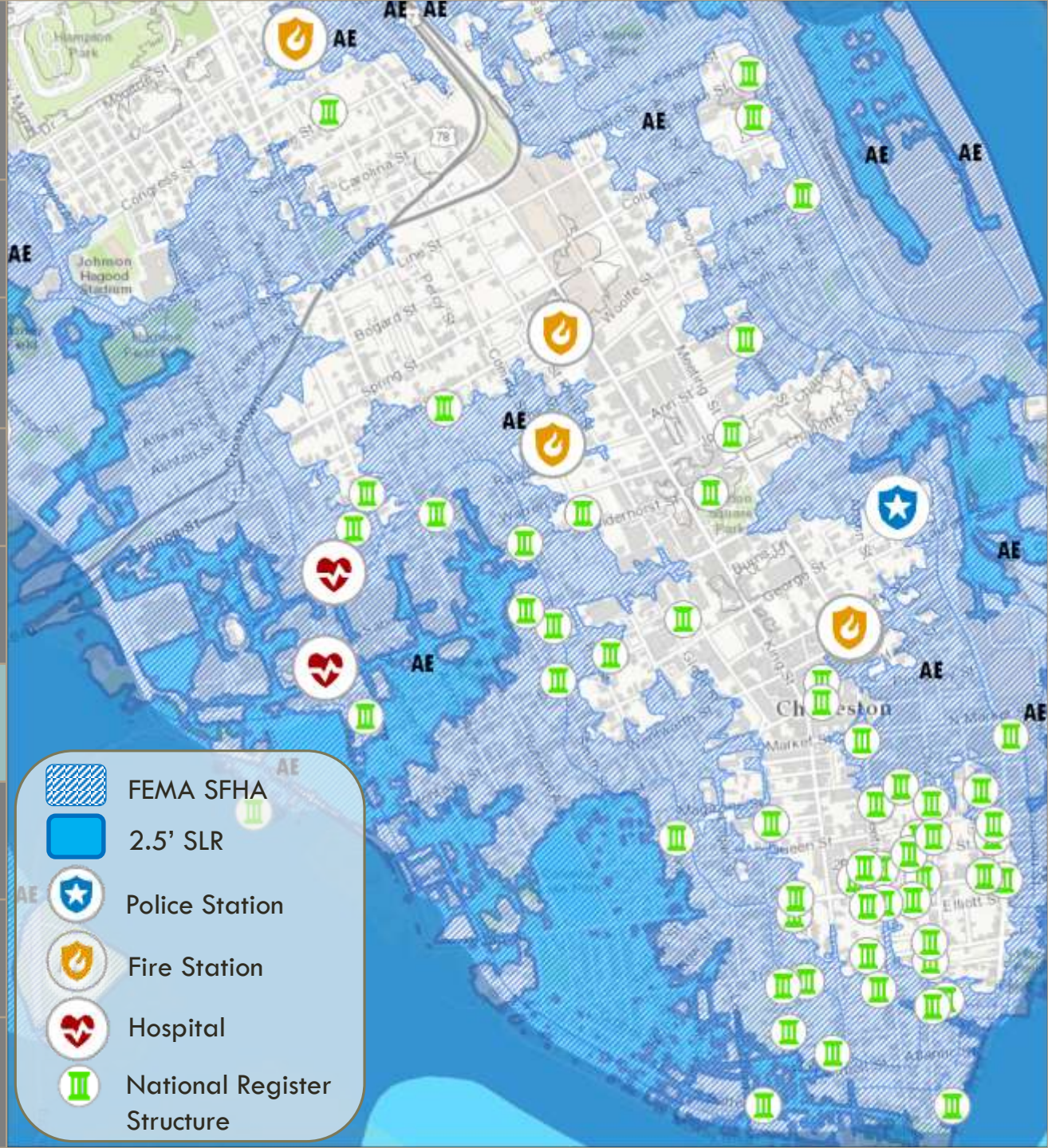
Social Vulnerability

Critical Facilities

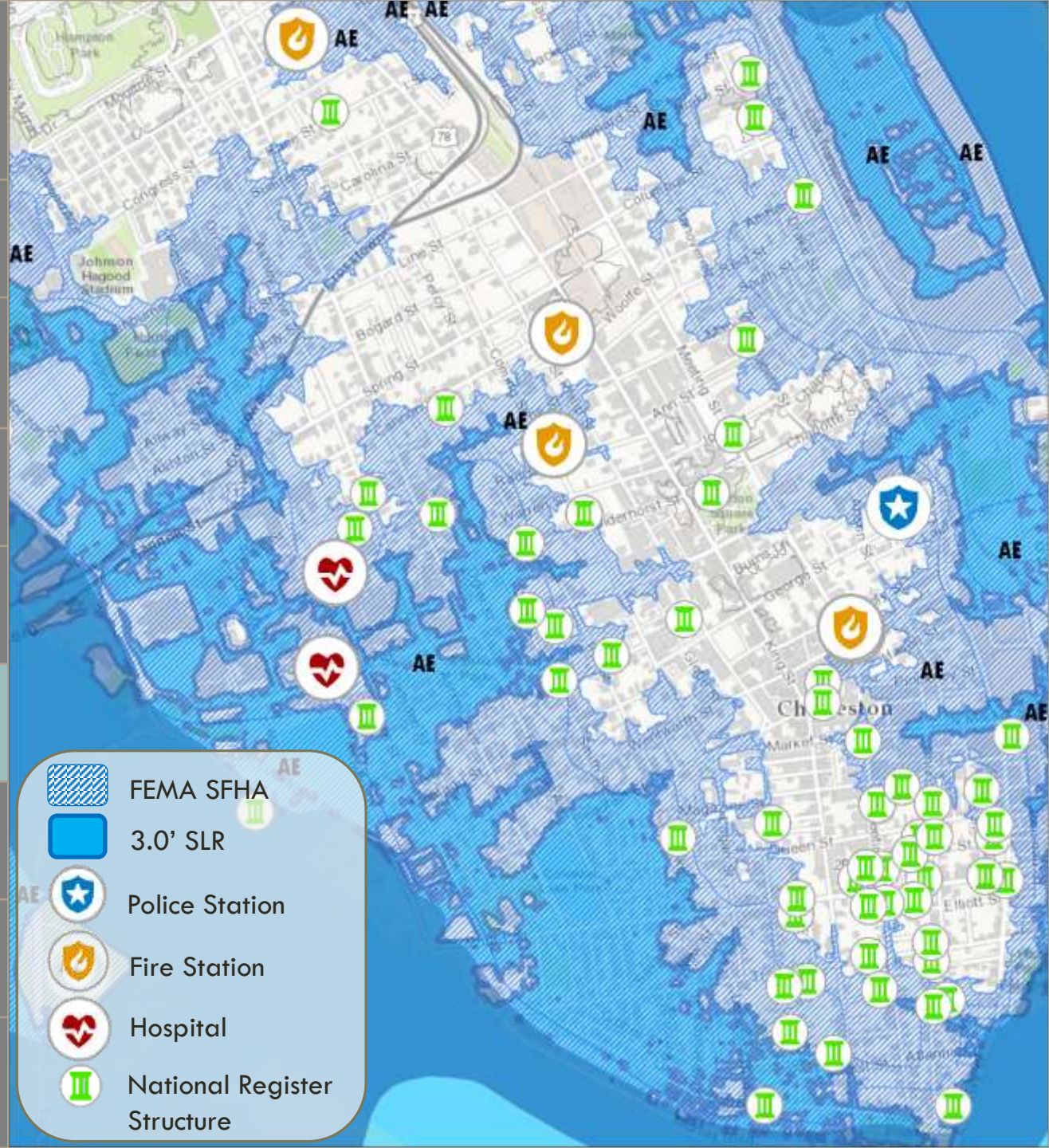
Peninsula Storm Water Projects

100 Year Flood Zone Exposure Analysis

Current Development Projects



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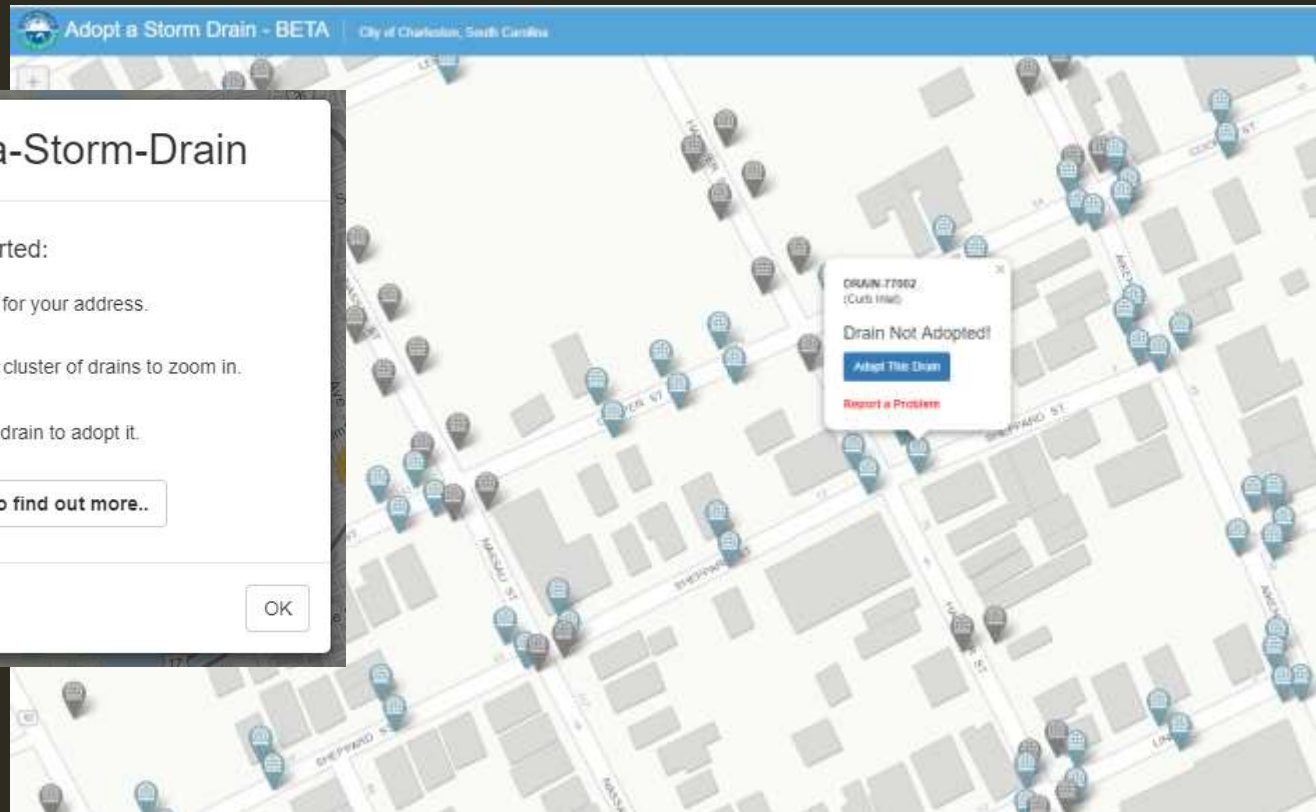
❖ 38% of properties in FEMA
SFHA

❖ 47-57% of total acreage*

❖ 43% Assessed Value (Charleston
County only)

**Analysis was done both including and excluding condo units
since the total reflects condos to be counted multiple times in
acreage calculations.*

ADOPT-A-DRAIN PROGRAM



NEXT STEPS

- ❖ Community input to better understand the needs and concerns of our citizens
- ❖ Vulnerability Analysis

CITY OF CHARLESTON RESILIENCE VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS – OURS TO SHAPE.

- Threats and Hazards
 - Flooding, hurricanes, earthquakes, sea level rise, heat etc.
- City wide Assets
 - City owned facilities, commercial and residential property, bridges, roads, critical infrastructure etc.
- Vulnerability = (Potential Impact to Assets from Threats- Adaptive Capacity)
- Risks = probability and consequence (high to low)

CITY OF CHARLESTON RESILIENCE

Vulnerability
Analysis

Staff Leadership
Land Use Planning
Infrastructure
Adaptation
Strategies

City of Charleston
Resilience Plan

“You must have a solution – not just a collection of widgets”

CHARLESTON GEOGRAPHY

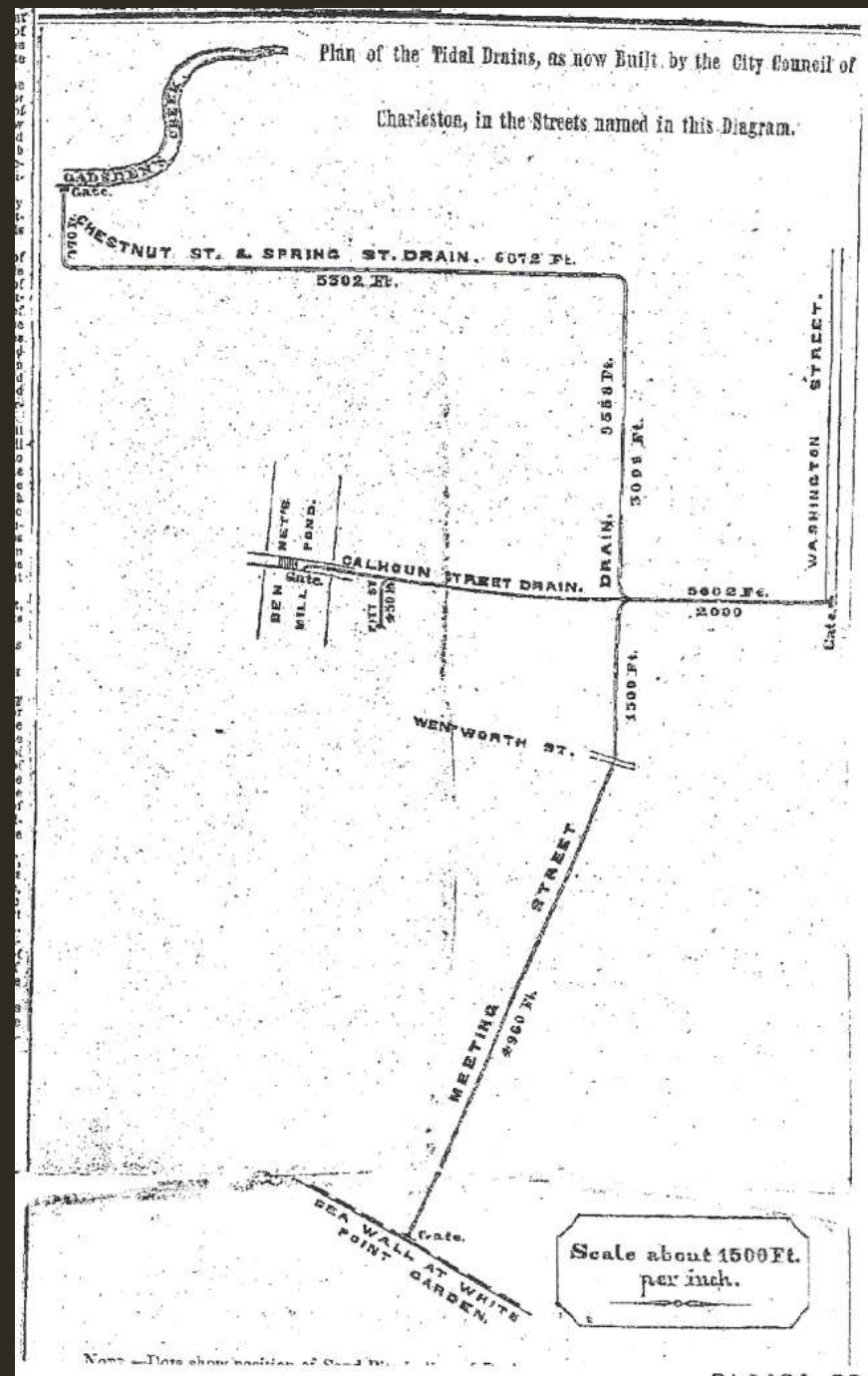


Original High Tide Water Lines

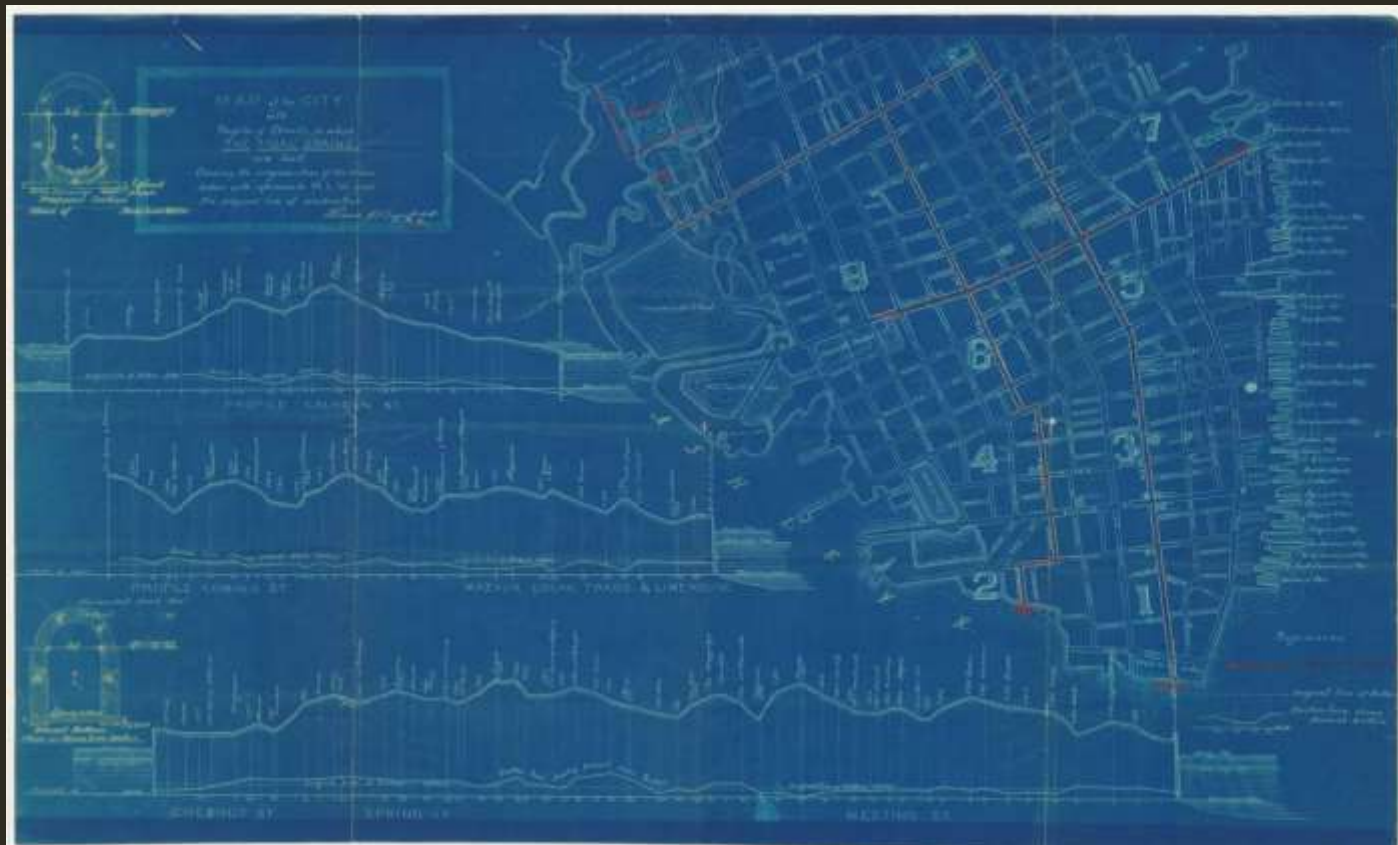


Charleston Today

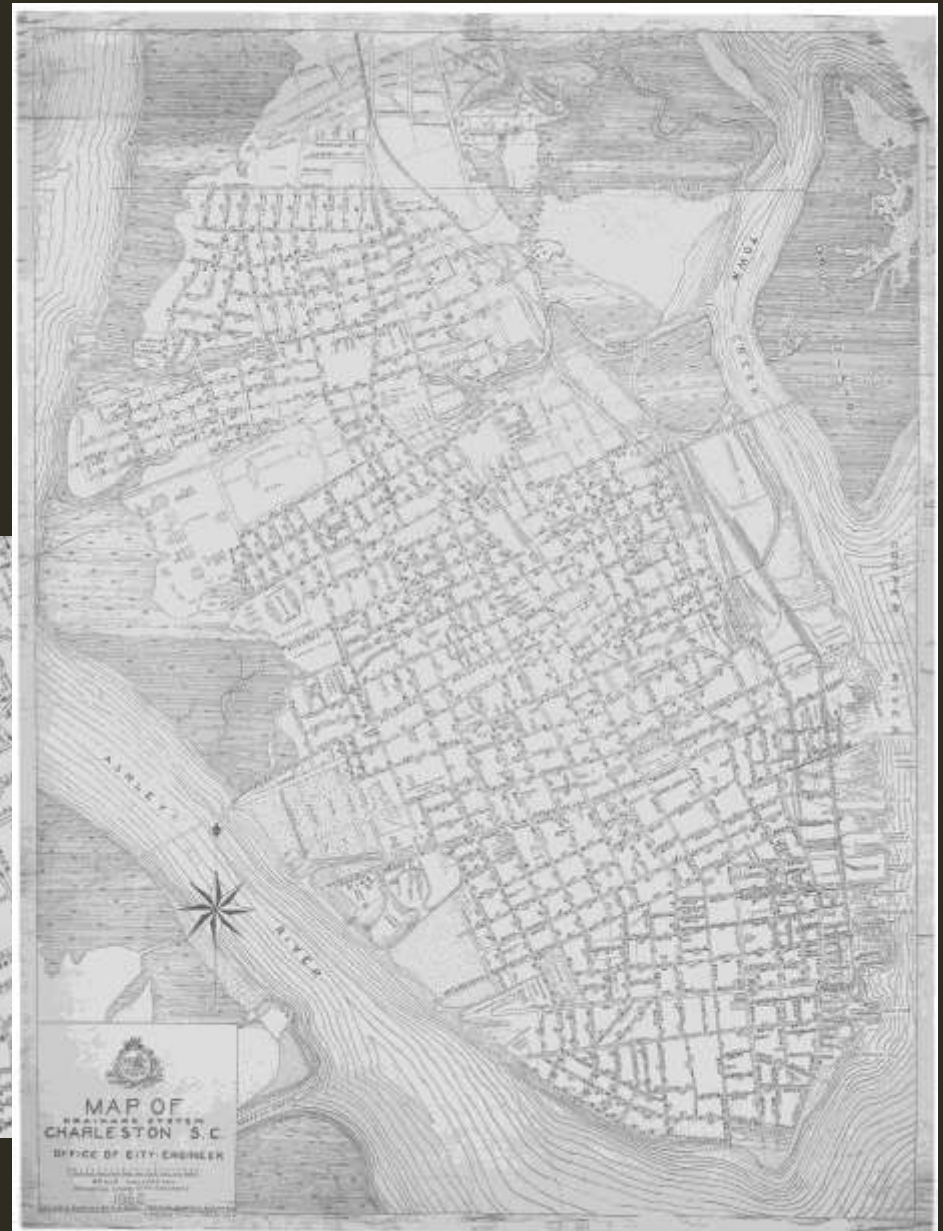
JUNE 1, 1859 PLAN OF NEW TIDAL DRAINS AS NOW BUILT BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF CHARLESTON



1878 MAP OF TIDAL DRAINS



Interconnected network of undersized pipes and drains



RAINFALL FLOODING



CITY MARKET RAINFALL FLOODING



OCTOBER 2015 FLOOD EVENT



TIDAL FLOODING



HURRICANE MATTHEW

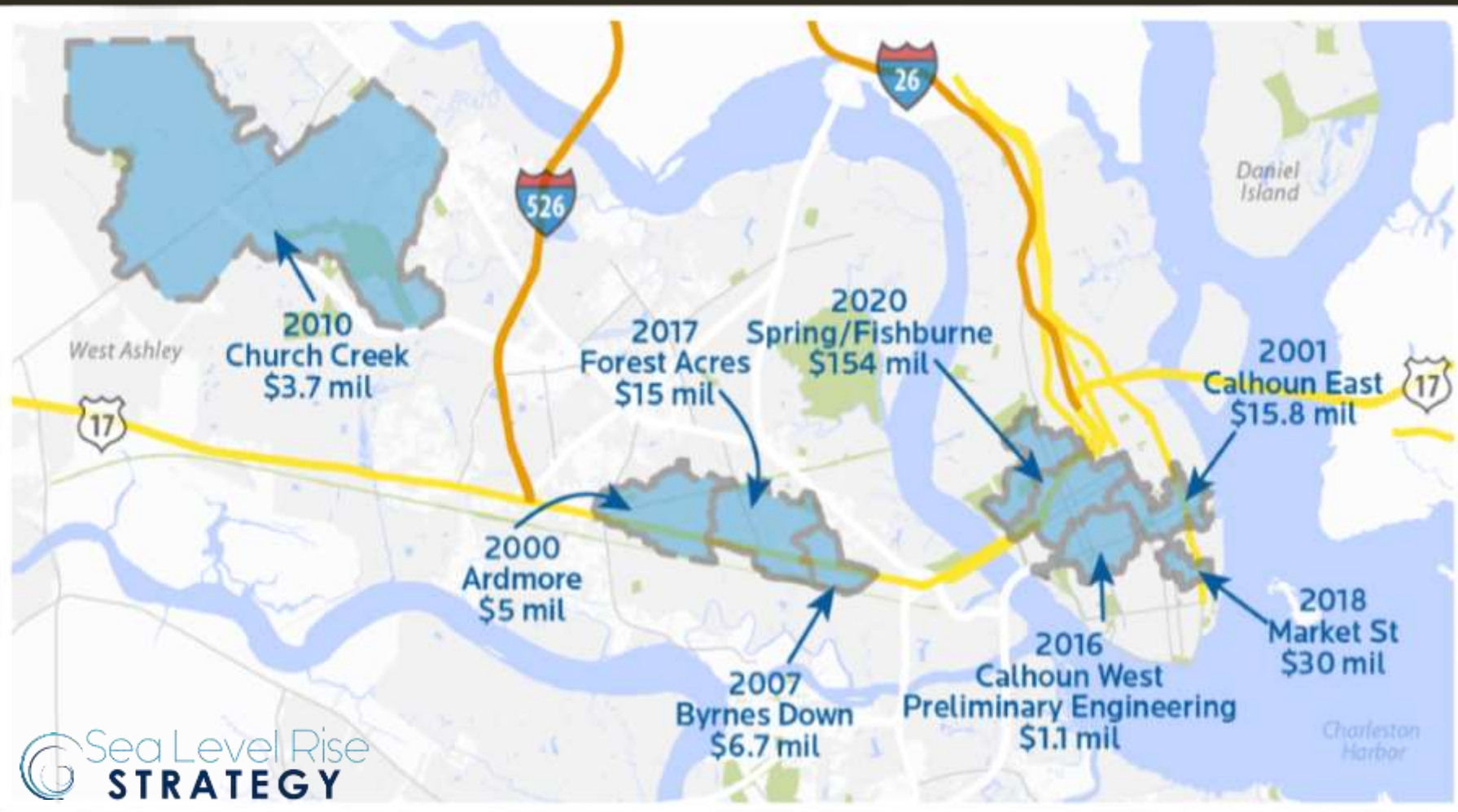
OCTOBER 2016



USDA

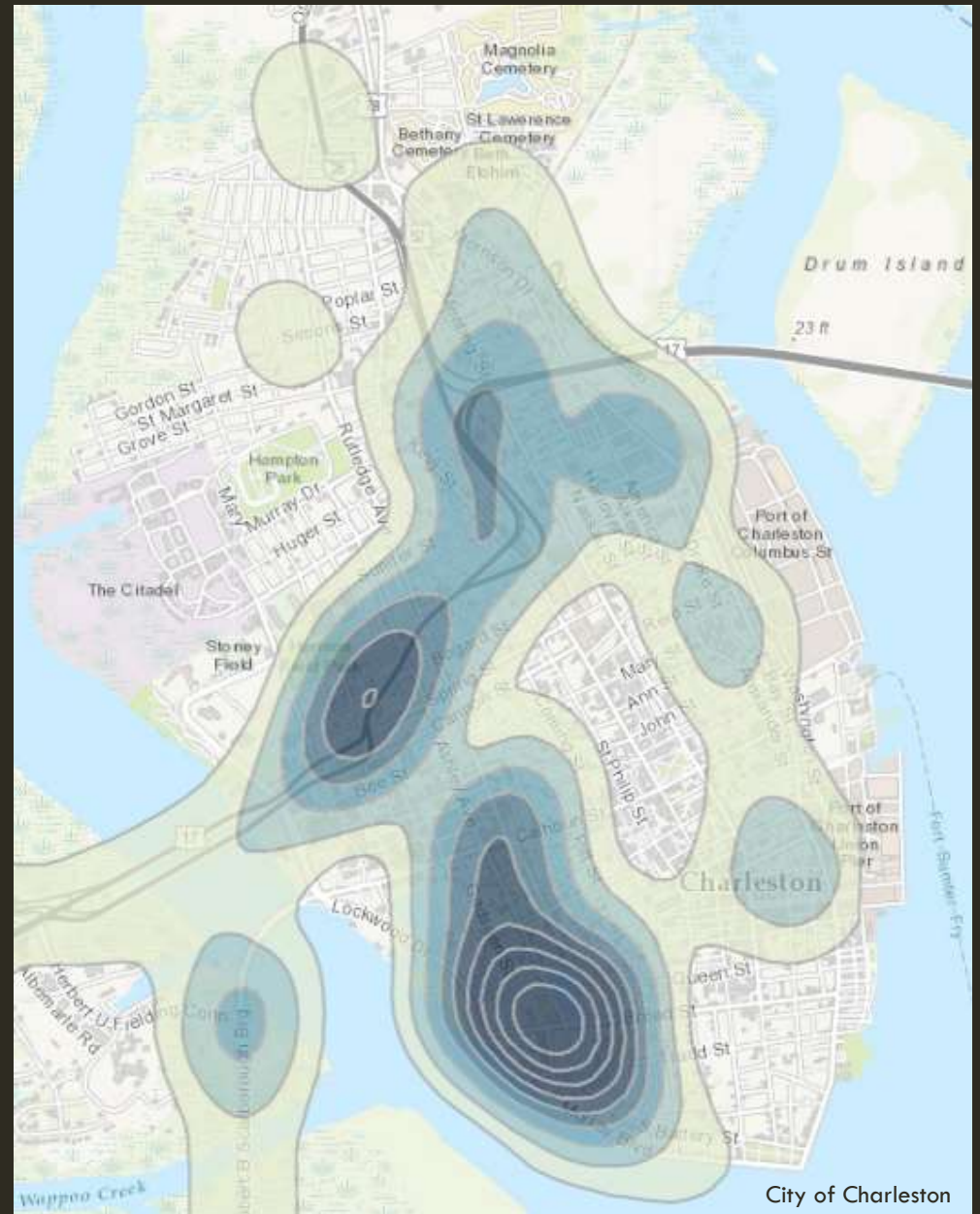


MAJOR DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS



ROAD CLOSURES DURING OCTOBER 2015 RAINFALL EVENT

We are working our
plan





GRAVITY, CAPACITY AND STORAGE



Ardmore Drainage
Improvements
Completed 2005

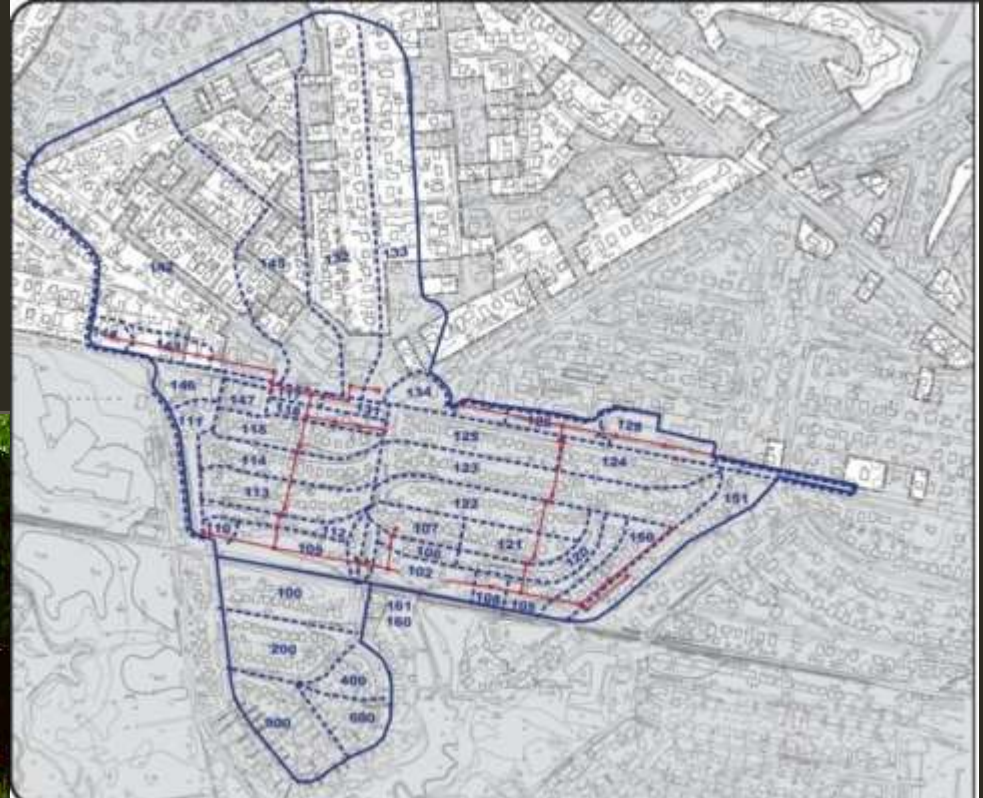
- 11 acres of detention ponds
- 5x9.5 and dual 5x8 box culverts
- \$5,048,000





GRAVITY, CAPACITY AND STORAGE

Byrnes Down
Completed 2007
\$6,683,561



- 10,000 lf of box culvert and pipes
- Largest box culverts were 4x7 and 5x6 ft.



GRAVITY, CAPACITY AND STORAGE





TUNNEL COLLECTION AND PUMPING





TUNNEL COLLECTION AND PUMPING

Calhoun East (Calhoun,
East Bay and Meeting
Streets)

Complete 2001, 5,000 ft
of 10 ft and 6 ft
diameter tunnels

Cost approximately
\$16,000,000





TUNNEL COLLECTION AND PUMPING

Market Drainage
Improvement

2 phases of construction
complete for \$18.5
million

4,000 ft 10 ft diameter
tunnels

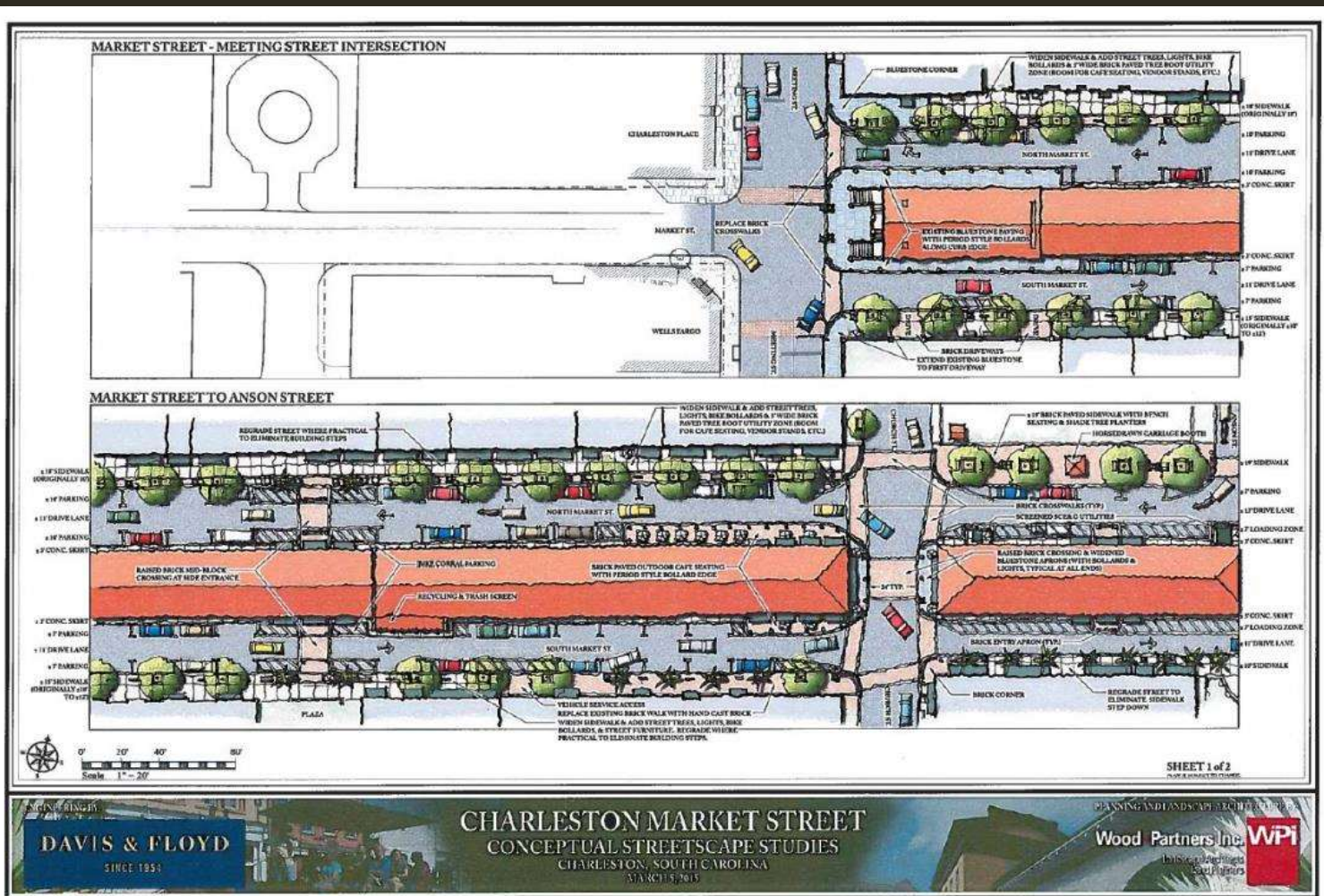
Division III Surface work
to commence in 2018

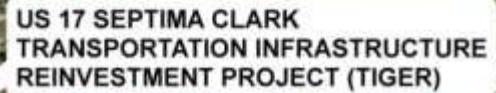
Estimated cost to
complete is \$8 million





TUNNEL COLLECTION AND PUMPING





SPRING FISHBURNE LOCKWOOD SHAFT



June 2017

SPRING FISHBURNE TBM



SPRING FISHBURNE DROP SHAFT



SPRING/FISHBURNE VORTEX BOX



SPRING/FISHBURNE VORTEX BOX





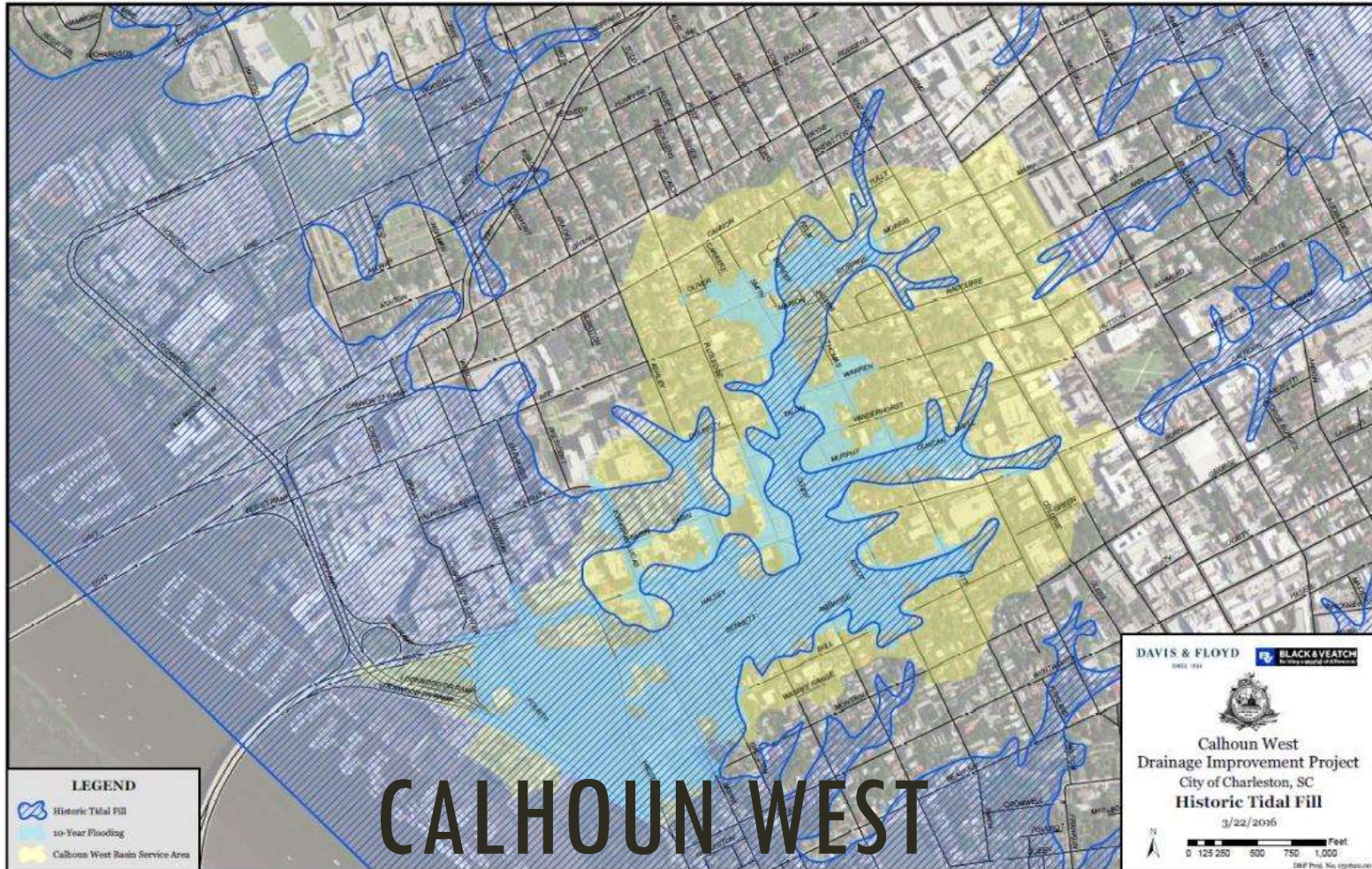
TUNNEL COLLECTION AND PUMPING



**US17 SPRING/FISHBURNE DRAINAGE
IMPROVEMENT PROJECT**



TUNNEL COLLECTION AND PUMPING



RAISING ROADS, ARMORING AND WALLS



Oct 3, 2015 11 inches of rain and highest tides since Hugo

RAISING ROADS, ARMORING AND WALLS



BATTLEGROUND ROAD ARMORING



REGULATIONS

- ❖ Individual watershed analysis
- ❖ Updated development standards
- ❖ Green infrastructure
- ❖ Buyouts and elevation projects
- ❖ Adopt a drain
- ❖ Increased awareness of flood risk
- ❖ Hiring a dedicated floodplain manager

FUNDING

- ❖ 2 mil assessment dedicated to drainage (1990)
- ❖ Leveraged \$9M bond in 1990
- ❖ FEMA Mitigation Grant – Hugo \$2.3 million
- ❖ SCDOT Funding \$1.5M for Calhoun/East Bay
- ❖ Stormwater Utility established 1994 (\$6.00 per ERU or about \$6.5 million per year)

Ardmore \$5,000,000
Calhoun East \$16,000,000
Byrnes Down \$6,000,000
Spring/Fishburne \$154,000,000
Market Street \$30,000,000

FUNDING

- ❖ \$110.5M grants and contributions awarded
 - ❖ \$10M ARRA TIGER Grant
 - ❖ \$12.5 50/50 Match from SCDOT/FHA
 - ❖ \$88M SIB
- ❖ Balance from the Gateway TIF
- ❖ Additional 2 mil dedicated to drainage beginning in 2016 (\$2.2 million per year)
- ❖ Possible USACOE funding

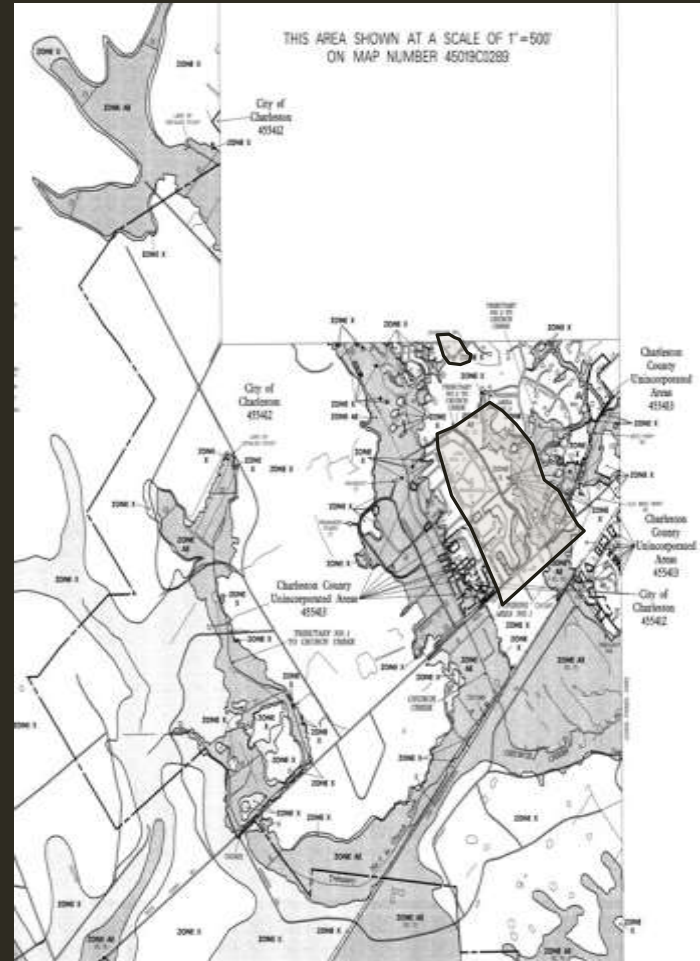
\$238,000,000 CAPITAL INVESTMENT BETWEEN 1990 AND 2020

- ❖ \$107M Complete
- ❖ \$50M Under contract for design and construction
- ❖ \$Additional \$81M Funded
- ❖ \$4.1 2016 Maintenance Budget

FINAL COMMENTS

- ❖ Some areas won't be improved by engineering
- ❖ Project would adversely affect more than it would help or cost more than the properties it would effect
- ❖ Maintenance would be excessive
- ❖ Other opportunities for buyouts, elevation and risk awareness

FEMA MAP REVISION 2004



NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
CHARLESTON COUNTY,
SOUTH CAROLINA
AND INCORPORATED AREAS

PANEL 480 OF 855
(SEE MAP INDEX FOR PANELS NOT PRINTED)

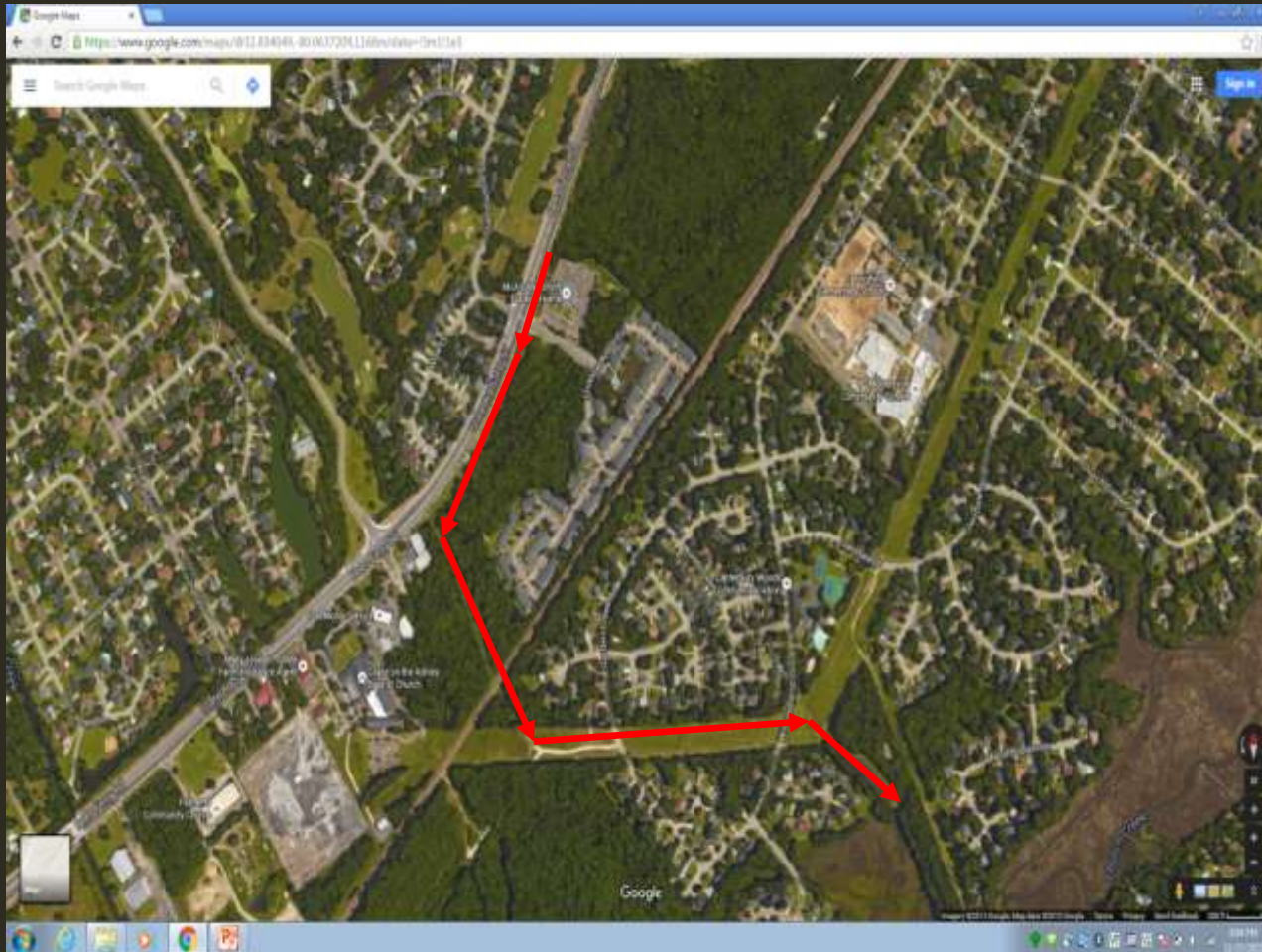
CONTAINS	COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
CHARLESTON CITY OF	45402	480	1	
CHARLESTON COUNTY	45403	480	1	

MAP NUMBER
45019C0480J

EFFECTIVE DATE:
NOVEMBER 17, 2004

Federal Emergency Management Agency

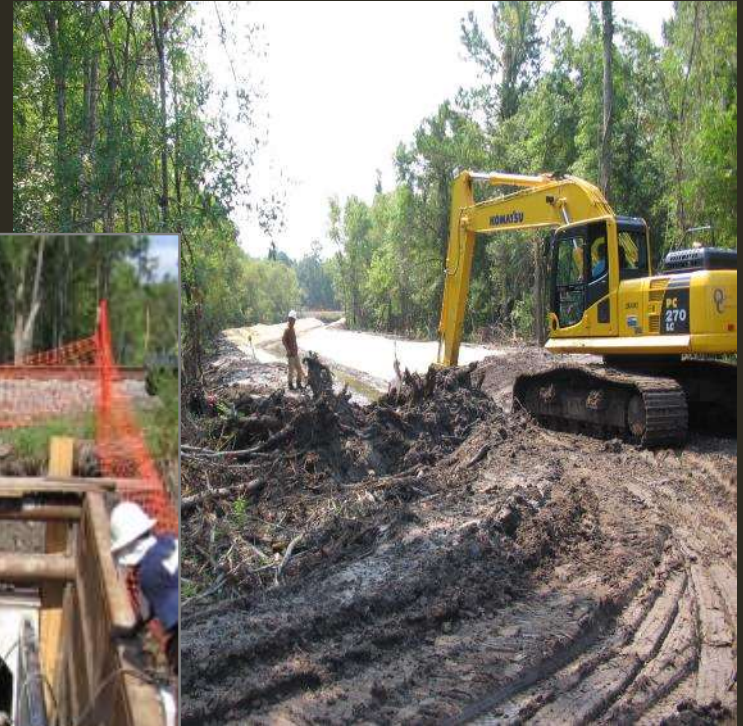
DIVERSION ROUTE



ALTERNATIVE 2C

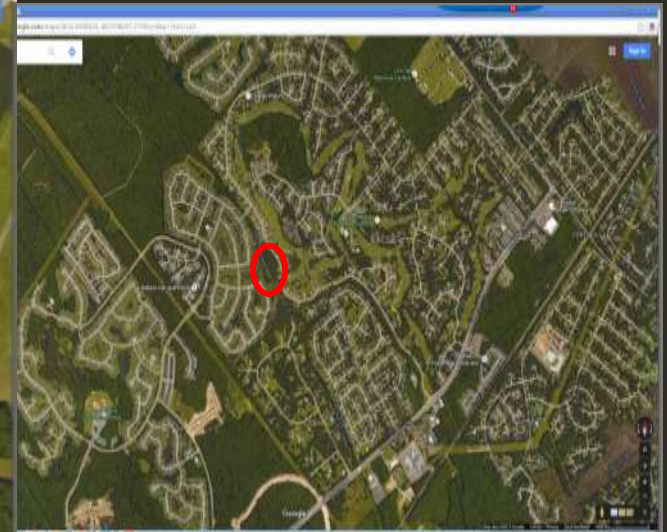
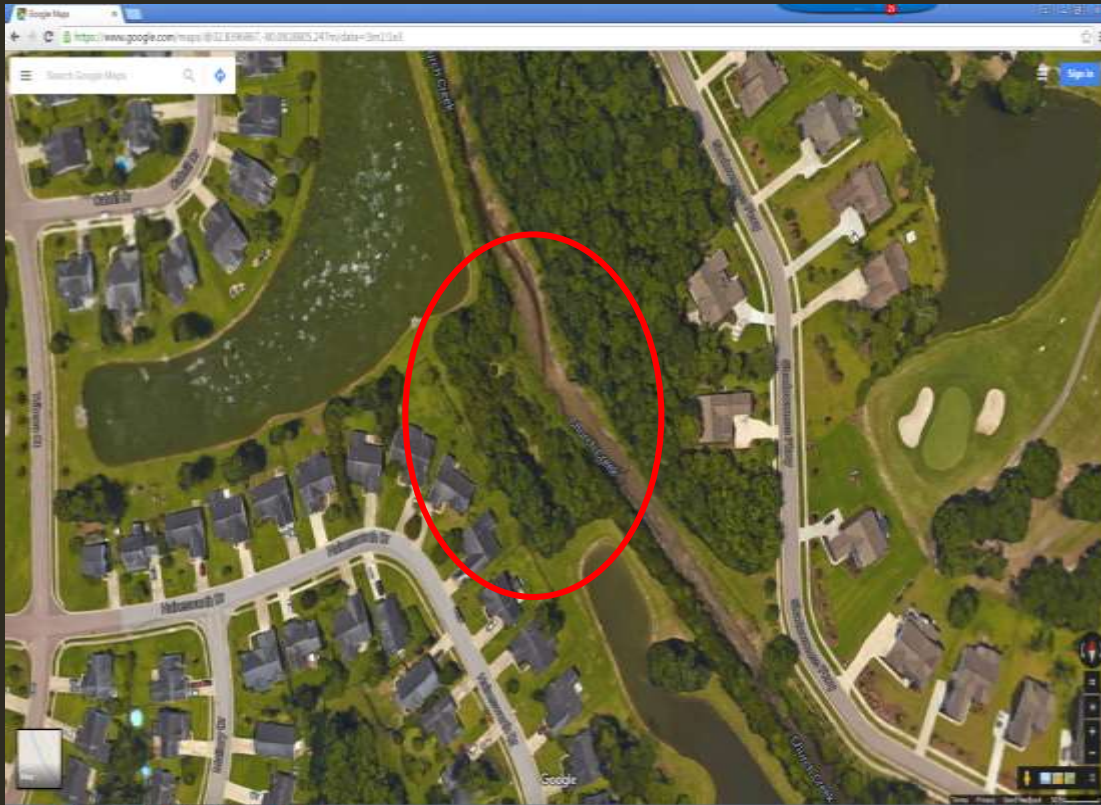
- ❖ 1700' of 8' x 4' box culvert
- ❖ Bore and Jack box culvert under CSX railroad
- ❖ Multiple County road crossings
- ❖ New drainage infrastructure in SCDOT and SCE&G ROW
- ❖ Twin 48" RCP culvert abandonment
- ❖ 10' x 3' box culvert under drainage ditch
- ❖ 5600' of diversion channel
- ❖ >1 acre of wetlands conversion
- ❖ Upgraded spillway and outfall through old sludge lagoon

ALTERNATIVE 2C



ALTERNATIVE 5

Overflow flood storage from main stem



BRIDGEPOINT RELIEF CULVERT



Ongoing

Urban Design Related Tasks

25

Design floodwater
retention systems

38

Study best practices
for building in flood
plain

39

Retrofit public
housing

Coordinate w/
Neighboring
Communities

81

2018

Vulnerability Analysis

New

Develop flood vul-
nerability analysis

New

Identify vulnerable
resources

5

Evaluate SLR strate-
gies for public land

2018 -2019

Comp Plan Update

75

60
63
69

Natural resource

70

Evaluate develop-
ment policy for low
areas

35

Green infrastructure
strategies

76

Update Master
Road Plan

2019+

Zoning Update

66

Update the City's
Zoning Code



CITY OF CHARLESTON RESILIENCE LIVING WITH WATER - ADAPTING

- Increased flooding = increased strain
- Police, Public Service, Fire, GIS, PIO
 - Police
 - Overtime
 - Barricades
 - Fire
 - Unique equipment
 - Specialized training
 - Public Service
 - Drain cleaning and clearing
 - Community Outreach and Messaging
 - New technologies
 - GIS, PIO etc.